THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 323

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : : $12 00
" " per week : : : : : 25
To carriers and news-dealers, per copy : : 5
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : : 5 00

☞ A subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion : : : : : : $1 00
" " each additional insertion : : 50
" " two weeks : : : : : : : 6 00
" " one month : : : : : : : 8 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Night lines of solid nonpareil constitutes a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 20 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements not marked for a special time will be discontinued at the end of one week.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

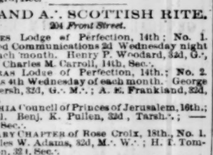
TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit, of.

One Copy, one year : : : : : $5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : : 4 50
" twenty or more, each : : : 4 00

Invariably in advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.



HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A. M. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September.....1868
1 Kheseven, 10th October.....
1 Chisleu, 9th November.....
1 Tebeth, 9th December.....
1 Shebat, 7th January.....1867
1 Adar, 6th February.....
1 Veadar, 8th March.....
1 Nisan, 6th April.....
1 Iar, 6th May.....
1 Sivan, 4th June.....
1 Thamuz, 4th July.....
1 Ab, 3d August.....
1 Elul, 1st September.....

Ash Wednesday, 6th March.....1867.
Maundey Thursday, 18th April.....
Good Friday, 19th April.....
Easter Sunday, 21st April.....
Ascension, 30th May.....
Pentecost, 9th June.....
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in each month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. R. Foster, 294 Front street, W. M.; John Reamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 318. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA HOWE, No. 296. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Atwell, W. M.; W. F. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; Ira Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—204 Front street, John J. Worsham, S.W.; M. B. Fuller, 324, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.'. AND A.'. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Meets in sessions 3d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.'. M.'.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec'y.

MITSRAIM Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.'. M.'.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec'y.

CASPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarsh.'.; ——, Sec'y.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles Adams, 32d, M.'. W.'.; H. I. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec'y.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K.'.—9, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Comm.'.; William Y. Cirode, 32d, Rec'r.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d, Comm.'., in Chief. Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Rec'r.

HOTELS.

WORSHAM HOUSE.

OWING TO THE DECLINE IN PROVISIONS from war prices, raising my own vegetables, the general economical arrangement of the house, and close personal attention to business, I am enabled to accommodate

Transient Guests at $3 per day, and

Day Boarders at $35 per month.

Feeling desirous that my friends and the traveling public should have the advantage of any deduction that can be made in their favor, I will simply say that my Table and general hotel accommodations SHALL ALWAYS BE FIRST CLASS, and attention to Guests equal to any hotel in the Southwest.

C. B. GALLOWAY,
Proprietor.

je22 1m

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Near Chattanooga, Tenn.

THERE is no more pleasant spot for a Summer residence than the summit of Lookout Mountain. The scenery is most beautiful, and affords great delight to the lovers of nature.

Looking to the North and East, from the Mountain House, a varied landscape is seen. To the left flows the placid Tennessee, winding in and out among the hills, till far away in the distance its waters seem to blend with the clouds. Wooded hills and rich valleys, with waving fields of corn and grain, extend as far as the eye can reach in the horizon, where the faint outlines of the Great Smoky Mountains are seen traced upon the sky.

It has all the telegraph and mail facilities, being but an hour's ride from Chattanooga, and is a First Class Hotel.

Here in the peaceful days before the war, the beau and belle, planter or the South came every Summer to breathe the pure mountain air, and it will soon again be the favorite Summer resort of all who, tired of the noise and heat of crowded cities, desire relax tion of mind and invigoration of body amid the finest scenery in the country.

COOPER & JAMES, Proprietors.

jau7

IUKA SPRINGS HOTEL

IS now open for the accommodation of visitors. A new house with forty rooms has been added to the large Hotel, with all modern improvements.

Billiard Tables, Tenpin Alleys, Bath Rooms, Swings, Etc.,

Good health, the best Water in the world, superb music, magnificent ball-rooms, and hunting and fishing, and every inducement for pleasure, health and comfort.

115 Miles East of Memphis, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad,

With two daily trains, telegraph, etc. Rooms can be engaged of T. J. CRAFT & CO., No. 38 Main street, PATTERSON, WRIGHT & CO., Proprietors.

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FRANKLIN

JOB PRINTING HOUSE

15 West Court Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Is made up of the largest and most beautiful styles of New and Old Types, Borders, Scripts, Ornaments and Designs, representing all branches of trade.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Has in successful operation FIVE LIGHTNING JOB PRESSES—all of the most celebrated patterns now known.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Has always on hand a large and elegant assortment of Fancy Stationery, adapted to Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange, Bank Checks, Notes, Drafts, and every description of First Class Printing.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Will turn out none but the BEST WORK, and at as low prices as any house in the city—satisfaction being guaranteed in every instance.

The Franklin Job Printing House,

In all its departments is under the personal supervision of the Proprietor, who has been practically engaged in the printing business in this city for the past fifteen years. In a word, the busi-

The Franklin Job Printing House

Will be conducted on such fair, liberal, honorable principles as cannot fail to recommend itself to the confidence and patronage of the Merchants and Business Men of Memphis,—from whom orders for all kinds of Mercantile Printing are solicited.

Respectfully,

S. C. TOOF,
Proprietor.

feb12

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of E. M. Appleby are hereby notified that I have suggested the insolvency of said estate to the Clerk of the County Court of Tipton county, Tennessee, and the creditors of said estate are notified to file their claims, duly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, or this notice will be filed in bar of the same.

J. B. DANNIEL, Administrator.

April 1st, 1867. ap15 tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Joe. E. Lynch,

OFFICE—351 Main street, between Union and Gayoso streets, Memphis, Tenn.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m.

jy12

J. D. STILLMAN, M. D.,

Physician for Females.

THE THROAT, LUNGS AND HEART. Office—36 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Medicine and treatment sent by express.

jy14

DR. C. SPEIGEL may be found at No. 3 Union street, between Main and Second, where he is prepared to treat all manner of diseases upon the most scientific and approved methods. He has connected a surgical department with his office, and is prepared to treat all surgical diseases. Residence, No. 250 Union street. Office Hours—from 8 o'clock to 10 a.m., and from 2 o'clock to 5 p.m.

Patients at a distance promptly attended to. Treatment and medicines sent by express.

jy14

L. C. GLOVER, M. D.

ECLECTIC SYSTEM.

Of twenty-one years experience in general practice. Bills made moderate.

Office at Virginia House,

Adams street, Memphis, Tenn.

DR. WM. EVERETT

CAN be found at Rooms No. 5 and 6, Southern Block, corner of Main and Beal street, where he is prepared to treat and advise with all ladies having diseases peculiar to their sex. Age and long experience convinces him that all can be relieved, no matter how severe the case, or of how long standing; and above all, others he desires those cases which have been *PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.*

☞ Diseases of children will also receive especial attention.

DR. A. S. COUSINS,

Late of Richmond, Va,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis.

OFFICE—BETHELL BLOCK,

Corner of Main and South Court streets, where he can be found both night and day.

jes 1f

DR. G. W. LAWRENCE,

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,

Hot Springs, - Arkansas.

mh19 3m*

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

HAS Removed his Office and Residence to

No. 225 Main Street,

Near the Worshah House.

ap6 d&wly

Harris & Blair,

DENTISTS,

No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,

ADAMS' BLOCK.

J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR

DR. A. WESSON,

DENTIST,

Office, No. 254 Second street, Irving Block,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

DR. WESSON offers his "successful" practice of more than twenty years and his well known reputation as a skilful Dentist as a guarantee that every operation performed by him will give entire satisfaction. He is in possession of all the latest improvements in he istry. Teeth extracted without any pain whatever, and replaced immediately if desired.

☞ Don't mistake J. B. Wasson for A. Wesson.

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EDGINGTON & HALSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 233 Second St., Jefferson Block.

☞ Special attention given to proceedings in Bankruptcy and in Admiralty. jy14

WM. G. SWAN. G. P. FOUTE

SWAN & FOUTE,

Attorneys,

MEMPHIS.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office—DeSoto Block,

Madison Street, between Main and Second.

GEO W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 327 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

C. S. CAMERON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

United States Commissioner,

Office over Commercial Bank,

Entrance No. 19 Madison St., MEMPHIS TENN.

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the Kit Will Hams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street.

my3

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, ARK. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly a tended to.

mh1 tf

SARBOUR LEWIS. WILLIAM CRAIG

LEWIS & CRAIG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Stillman Block, No. 248 Second street, North of Madison, Memphis, Tenn.

M. T. Williamson will be found at the above. mh12 6m

S. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec15 1y

JOHN S. KERR. J. W. WESTCOTT. GEO. E. STAHL

Kerr, Westcott & Stahl,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 270 Second Street,

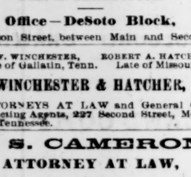
OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.

J. W. Westcott,

United States Commissioner and Commissioner for all the States.

SELF-FASTENING

WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIE

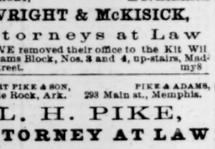


FOR COTTON BALES.

CHAS. G. JOHNSEN, Sole Prop'tr,

No. 14 Union street, New Orleans.

All other Ties for tening by this method are infringements, and will be prosecuted at law as such.



We are sole agents and are prepared to fill orders for the above

Self-Fastening Wrought Iron Buckle Tie

on the most favorable terms. We are having them manufactured of the most superior iron and thoroughly tested.

C. H. DAVIS & CO., Commission Merchants.

Lonisville, June 22, 1867. au1

'PERUVIAN BARK BITTERS.'

CELEBRATED TONIC:

A Certain Preventive for Fever and Ague,

G. L. KOUNS & BRO., 59 Common St., N. O. Wholesale Agents. Manufactured by Dr. M. Perl & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 124 Chartres street, N. O. ap2 wly

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.

If men ever reflected during periods of great excitement, or if they ever learned anything by experience or from history, all men who thought at all should have known that banks whose circulation is based, not on specie, but on a deposit of Government bonds with the Government, while they can loan and speculate *ad libitum* on deposites made with them, must of necessity blow up after a while, as the wild-cat banks of Michigan did, and those in Tennessee and elsewhere whose circulation was secured by deposit of State bonds. The State bonds were better in the market, then, and worth intrinsically more, than U. S. bonds are to-day. And yet some men are so crack-brained as actually to argue that such a currency is better than specie.

The following articles will give our readers some idea of the opinions beginning to be entertained in the North about the wretched system of National Banks:

INCREASING ROTTENNESS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

From the New York Herald.]

In looking over the columns of yesterday's *Herald* the reader can get an idea of the unsoundness of our infamous national bank system. In one day there is an announcement of the collapse of the Unadilla national bank, an account of the defunct Newton national bank, Massachusetts, disclosures of the Weedsport bank defalcation, and a statement concerning the defalcation in the Pequonnock bank, of Bridgeport. This is a pretty formidable amount of news for one day of national bank failures, swindling and corruption. It is not necessary to go back to the thirty or forty other cases of failure and swindling among the national banks during the short period of a year or two that the system has been in operation. With these the people, unhappily, are too familiar; the batch of news now before us is quite enough to arouse public attention to the rottenness and danger of these institutions.

This bank of Unadilla, in Otsego county, of this state, which it is reported has made a bad failure, with liabilities of two hundred thousand dollars and with very small assets, was a safe, respectable establishment, under its old organization before it became one of the national banks. Such was the case, too, with several others that have failed. All this goes to show the corrupting influence of the system, the opportunities for frauds and reckless speculations, and how the people have been deceived by the paper-cent national character and name of these irresponsible institutions. The facilities for fraud and speculation with other people's money are so great that honest men are made dishonest. The whole system is loose, dangerous to the public and corrupting in its influence upon those doing business under it.

There appear to be two causes chiefly for the defalcations and collapse of the national banks. These are excessive speculations, particularly in produce, with a view of forestalling and controlling the market, and the fast living of those connected with the institutions. In some cases the failures and robberies are caused by the bank officers dabbling or gambling in stocks. The Unadilla bank followed the career of its defunct predecessors. It is the same old story over again.

When we look at the opportunities for swindling we are not surprised at the breaking down of these banks. We shall be surprised if many more do not go the same way. Any one having correspondence, published a short time ago on the subject, showed the general unsoundness of the banks in the west. As to the pretended investigations into the affairs of these institutions by government inspectors, as provided by law, they are unreliable. There are many ways of deceiving these government agents, and not a few of the agents themselves are bought up to overlook irregularities. The banks can well afford to pay thousands of dollars to needy and corrupt officials for having their rottenness covered up, and too many of these officials are ready to pocket the bribe.

Under the old system depositors and others doing business with the banks looked closely into their condition and operation; now they cannot do that so well, and they place confidence in them because the government has given them the name of national banks, and because it is erroneously supposed they are sounder on account of having a *quasi* connection with the government. There was a direct and individual responsibility in the old banks, though they had their defects. Under the present system the government saves itself and the note holders first, as far as it can, when banks fail, but the scrambling individual depositors have a poor chance of getting their funds. The government, even, may lose its deposits, and in case of a general smash-up, when in all probability the bonds held as security for the bank currency would become greatly depreciated, the treasury department would have to make up the deficiency out of the public money for redeeming the circulation. Such is the boasted safety of these insecure and rotten institutions.

But this is not all we have against the national banks. They take directly from the public twenty millions a year in profits on their circulation. They are, in fact, invested with a valuable privilege—that of having the benefit of a national currency, which properly belongs to the government for the benefit of the treasury and the people. It is a clear gift of twenty millions a year of public money to a monstrous monopoly; it is taking a large sum from a heavily burdened people and giving it to a few capitalists. Then these banks use this very money, in connection with the other privileges which the power congress has given them, to forestall and monopolize the markets, and thus make the suffering people pay twenty-five to fifty per cent. more than they should pay for the necessaries of life. Besides, they were instituted by Mr. Chase, Mr. McCulloch and their friends as a powerful political machine, and if they be perpetuated they will in the end not only absorb all the profits of industry, but control the destinies of the republic. The financial power, monopoly, danger and other evils of the old United States bank, were nothing compared with what we may apprehend from the national banks. In every point of view they are regarded dangerous and offensive fraud upon the country. The creation of them was a great blunder on the part of congress; their continued existence is a disgrace to an enlightened people and government; and unless they be speedily swept away, it will be difficult to destroy them, and they will be the greatest evil that ever afflicted a free country.

From the New York World:]

The source of this rottenness inheres in the national bank system, which presents temptations too powerful for sanguine men to resist, and affords no adequate safeguard to the stockholders and creditors of the banks. It is a system which stands on no solid or stable standard of value. All experience attests that there can be no sound banking system which does not rest on a legal obligation by the banks to meet their liabilities by payment of the precious metals. Our national banks issue paper which they are required to redeem only in other paper; that other paper being subject to daily fluctuations in value. Now a state of things in which there is no stability in values, in which the currency and business of the country is constantly tossing like a raft upon the waves, infests all men who can command money or credit with the passion for speculation. When values are settled, or pass only through gradual and easily predicted changes, men are not tempted to toss property rapidly from hand to hand in the hope of gain or dread of loss. Hence, OF CLAUSTY, M. D., of speculation which has seized the business men of the country, the national banks are the focus as well as the origin. Heavy speculators are in constant need of bank accommodations, and sharp-eyed bank officers have no difficulty in delving into the business of their customers. Bank officers have, therefore, easy means of gaining a prompt acquaintance with every promising speculation, and can become parties to any they please in exchange for pecuniary facilities which such officers can afford. All the chief speculative projects thus passing under the inspection of these bank officers, they are exposed to temptations which ordinary human nature is not strong enough to resist. Doubtless the officers of many of the national banks have grown rich by speculations; sometimes by their sagacity, sometimes by mere luck. Our point is not that none of the national banks are solvent, but that the community have no means of knowing which to trust. The system is evidently a bad one, since a bank should be in all respects the very opposite of a lottery. A banking system should be fitted to inspire and to deserve confidence, by exempting its creditors from hazard. A vast affiliation of organized speculators, who daily risk other men's money in doubtful adventures, does not deserve, and cannot long retain, the confidence of the country.

Even if these institutions confined themselves to their regular business, they are an organized means of fleecing the community. Besides the issue of currency, a considerable part of the regular business of the Unadil a bank has consisted in loans to the farmers, village merchants, and produce dealers of Otsego county. Let us scrutinize the nature of one of these loans. A wealthy farmer, whose credit is so good that any of his neighbors will indorse his note for nothing, has occasion to use a thousand dollars and borrows it at the bank, giving his note thus indorsed. Now what does he get for it? Money? No: he gets merely the notes of the Unadilla bank for the same amount. It is an exchange of the notes of a solvent farmer for the notes of an insolvent institution. But, waiving the undisclosed insolvency, let us proceed with our analysis. It is obvious that the transaction is a mere exchange of credits; the farmer exchanges his credit against that of the bank and pays seven per cent. for the difference. When his own credit is so perfectly good that his responsible neighbor indorses his note for nothing. The bank takes seventy dollars for doing what the indorsing neighbor freely does without compensation; the indorser certifying the credit of the borrower to the bank, and the bank, in turn, certifying it to the community by putting its own notes in the place of his. It is an illusion to suppose that the bank lends him money; it only lends its own credit. If the bank was organized on a specie basis, and paid specie on demand for the notes, the case would be varied, for the next day, or within the next ten days, the notes might come back for payment, and the loan would thus become a loan of money, and not merely of the bank's own credit. When the national banks thus exchange their own notes without interest for the notes of their customers with, they are limited, it is true, to the issue of such notes as they have deposited bonds for in the currency bureau at Washington. But those deposited bonds yields the bank precisely the same income that similar bonds do to private holders. The banks are no more entitled to a bonus from the community for owning this kind of property than are the innumerable other owners of the same kind of bonds. But while other holders of bonds are content to get six per cent., the banks receive thirteen, six from the government and seven from **the community, or rather, the whole** thirteen from the latter, the government being merely an agent for collecting the six per cent. from the community.

When men perfectly solvent and in good credit pay the banks for a mere exchange of credit, it seems a still greater absurdity if we find out, as we do in the case of the broken banks, that the credit thus advantageously exchanged was really good for nothing. A man exchanges his own solid credit against that of an insolvent bank and pays seven per cent. for the difference! And the enabling of our citizens to do this is the incalculable blessing bestowed upon them by the creation of the national bank system!

It may be said that although the system may ruin the depositors and fleece the customers of the national banks, it nevertheless perfectly secures the billholders. But even this is not entirely true, although it must be conceded that by borrowing this feature of the New York banking system, which it supplanted, it gives as good security as holding the notes of broken banks ever did. When there comes a general crash of these unsafe institutions, and scores of them are compelled to wind up at the same time, so many of the deposited bonds will be thrown upon the market that, in a forced sale, they may fall to sink to a low figure, and speculators will reap a reach harvest at the expense of the bill-holders.

From the Chicago Times.]

The disastrous failure of the Unadilla national bank is perhaps only a premonitory symptom of the financial crash which, every citizen feels, is impending over this country. The crash may not arrive this year, or next; yet that it will come, no one entertains a rational doubt. Our whole financial system is a fabric without a foundation. Here and there, speculation dislodges the loose quicksand that has sustained a column; and the arch, so unsubstantially supported, tumbles down. Other and disconnected eaglies may not be affected thereby; but another will fall, and another, until, by and by, the whole fabric will come down with a crash.

The rottenness of the whole national bank system is illustrated in the case of the Unadilla bank. The liabilities of that concern are variously stated at from half a million to a million; while its assets, it is said, will be insufficient to pay ten cents on the dollar. This pro rata of other creditors than those who hold its pictured promises to pay. Its issues (probably) are somewhat better secured, by the bonds which the law requires shall be deposited in the national treasury. These bonds constituted probably about all the bank had. The money to purchase them may have been borrowed, or the funds of depositors may have been used for that purpose; so that, in reality, the bank, when its debts were paid, may have had no capital at all.

That a bank should be able to gain public confidence upon a foundation no more substantial than this may appear surprising to some slow-going old fogies, who still suppose that to carry on the business of banking requires money. The time when it did require money was before Mr. Chase invented our wonderful national banking system. Under that system, all a man needs to establish the biggest kind of a bank is a face to borrow, and an indisposition to pay. The system is rotten to the core, and is certain to collapse as a bubble is when the shining surface is pricked. It is only a question of time.

MISSOURI CORRESPONDENCE.

GREEN RIDGE, PETTIS Co., Mo., August 5, 1867.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

I notice a communication signed "J. B. S." in your issue of July 25th, addressed to the "consideration of all classes." The writer's views differ so widely from my own that I have a few words to say about "simple labor." If a man had but eight acres of land to farm with he might cultivate it all in cotton, by working hands *forty acres of corn*—quite a difference. But we are not done yet. The corn could be "laid by" after, or with *three months' labor*, so the farmer would have nine months of his year's time left (except two weeks to gather and ship his cotton crop) to work crops and for other farm labor. Again, who raises 500 pounds of cotton to the acre? Did the crop of last year average 300 pounds per acre? Fifty bushels of corn is quite low enough for an acre, for good land will produce seventy to one hundred bushels. "G. B. S." is the first writer on political economy that I have noticed to argue that a planter, by producing the chief articles of home consumption, would become poorer and "lapse into a state of society as useless as Indians." Without controversy, every bushel of corn purchased in Memphis the past year, *for plantation use*, has cost the planter $1 50 per bushel *at home*, when by *arranging* his crops, raising his own feed corn and his own bread corn, they would only have cost him forty cents per bushel.

Suppose then that a planter saves $1 10 per bushel on all his corn for both man and beast, how nice a sum he will have saved to buy groceries and other *traps* with. It is but a small planter who needs but forty acres of corn, yet the labor of one man and two animals will produce this crop in *three months*. Forty acres at fifty bushels to the acre will produce 2000 bushels, which at a saving of $1 10 per bushel, is a clear gain of $2200. Tell us, "J. B. S.," how a planter who *saves* $2200 in the cultivation of only forty acres will become poor, or get in debt every year, as they now do, from the culture of cotton.

It is an undeniable fact, that the people of the south are poorer to-day than they were at the time of the surrender. The chief cause of this poverty is the cotton culture. A people who sell what they raise *at cost*, and pay *three times the price of cost of production* for what they *must have* for home consumption, will always be poor. Let no one say the planter raises cotton to get cash! Does he not pay cash for his corn? and does he not *get cash for every article of produce he brings to market?* Does it not cost twenty cents per pound to raise cotton? and after hauling to market, paying government tax, commissions on sale, does not cotton produce an *actual* loss, and bring the silly planter in debt? True, planters who owe their lands and teams make a living, while renters must inevitably break. What shall we do, then? Is there no remedy for southern people? Yes; a merchant dares to tell planters what to do. Put in one third of your ground in *cotton*, the other two-thirds in corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, sugar cane, etc. By this disposition of crops, cotton will bring *forty cents* per pound, the government tax will be the same, and at this price will not *swamp* all a man's earnings for the year. The price being forty cents, the onerous government tax will not fall so heavily on the producer.

As to trade languishing in Memphis, the conclusion drawn from the premises are *buncomb*. Did not everybody plant cotton last year, and as a sequence has not trade in Memphis been duller this summer than ever before known? Since, then, the culture of cotton brings poverty and suffering on the south, as a people, let us counsel together, and act as men having heads as well as hands. One word more: The yankees are bound to get all we have, and they won't *eat corn*, and they cannot transport it and sell it as easily as cotton.

J. D.

KNOXVILLE, August 15.—A rencounter occurred yesterday between Congressman Maynard and Col. Williams, but they were parted by their friends.

—*Punch* says the hippophagists of France are said to have invented a new dish of soup, namely, a *consommé aux ânes*, in which the eggs have been obtained from a mare's nest.

—The New Orleans *Crescent* says the author of "Griffith Gaunt" has a habit of clipping from newspapers all sorts of paragraphs—hair-breadth escapes, strange accounts of crime, bits of wit, bits of wisdom, etc, and weaving them into his narrative.

—A young man, a Mr. Jackson, of Virginia, has been lodged in the county jail by order of military commander Hall, for accusing a register of not being a gentleman.

—The English minister at Washington has been authorized to investigate the circumstances of the killing of Capt. Spear, of the English army, by an American soldier.

—The hero and heroine of a runaway match in Indiana were a middle-aged man and a widow of five children.

—Nantucket is prolific in schoolmarms. It has furnished Philadelphia with five lady principals.

AGRICULTURAL.

INCARNATE CLOVER—Trifolium Incarnatum.

From the Southern Cultivator.]

We wish to call the attention of our planters to the foregoing plant. We translate from the French of Le Bon Jardinier, where it is described as "an annual forage whose cultivation, although for a long time limited to some of our southern provinces, has since been extended to many of those further north, and every day it becomes more general in France. Although incarnate clover gives but one cutting, and though its hay may not be so good as that of ordinary clover, yet there are few species of plants which can render greater services to agriculture—especially since an abundant harvest of hay may be obtained without care, without expense, and without disturbing the order of the crops. Moreover, it has the advantage of being very early, and whether as pasturage or cut while green, it offers in spring—almost before any other plant—an invaluable resource for feeding cattle. It is sown in August, or in the beginning of September, in the stubble fields, after having turned them over by a light working, with the plough or cultivator. This manner of working, or at least mellowing the surface of the soil, by repeated harrowings, is necessary for the clean seed, which needs to be lightly covered by the harrow. But when the seed is in the chaff, it is sufficient to scatter it over the stubble without any previous preparation, and afterwards pass the roller over it. It almost always succeeds well thus, especially when it is sown after the removal of the harvest. We are by this with what facility those countries deprived of forage, especially those which observe the triennial rotation of crops, can ameliorate their agricultural situation. Let a farmer, for example, sow in this manner a portion of his oat stubble, say a quarter; if he wishes to cut it green in the first part of May, or if he prefers to cut it dry, from the 15th to the 25th, he has yet ample time to clear the fields on that portion of his land, and to make preparation for another crop. Thus, without deranging the rotation of his crops, he will have obtained from that part of his stubble a good stock of forage between the harvest and the time for plowing it. The incarnate clover offers, also, a precious resource, when it is needed, to replace a crop of clover that has failed. This is done by simply throwing the seed in the chaff on the thin places, or if it is clean seed, by means of sufficient harrowings and rakings.

"I almost say wheat or rye soil, if it is sound, can be made to produce incarnate clover. I have sown a great deal of it, and I have seen it sown with success on very different soils. It falls with me only on limestone soils, and those which have greatly worked in the frost. Some winters prove too severe for this plant, but this accident rarely happens; although it occurred in 1820, yet that has not prevented its cultivation from making immense progress since then. For an acre, sixteen or eighteen pounds of cleaned seed are required. A bushel of seed in the chaff contains generally a little over four pounds of clean seed.

"I recommend the cultivators of the incarnate clover to try plowing it under when first in flower. I have reason to believe that under this treatment it has a merit, as green manure, that will add still more to its utility."

We republish elsewhere also an article translated from M. de D'mbasle. We purchased a few pounds of seed of this clover last season, from our friends J. M. Clapp & Co., New York city, who will advertise it in this number. We sowed it last August, on soil of medium quality. It came up in autumn, grew all winter—was fine pasturage the latter part of February, March and April, was fit to cut as early as jugern, and the yield was judged by Mr. Howard and Cureli at about two tons per acre—which estimate was fully borne out in the part cut. Mr. Howard informs us that what he described as incarnate clover, in the article in the May number, is not this, but an entirely different species.

The "yellow clover, sown at the same time, is liked by cattle, but though horses will eat it when young, they will leave it to feed on crimson clover, which they like either green or cured into hay. We were so well pleased with this plant that we intend to sow it largely next year. Thorburn to import an extra quantity of the seed, and advertise the fact, for there are very few soils in the south where this plant will not succeed as well as in southern France and Italy, where it is so largely cultivated. All forage crops require the soil to be enriched, unless on first rate land. Gypsum is as useful to this crop as to the common red clover.

Plenty of forage can be made with this plant as cheaply as northern hay can be bought at the place, where it is grown. After the seed is once obtained, it seeds abundantly, and the seed in the chaff are easily saved.

The patent office sent out this seed largely years ago in the spring. Of course it proved as dead a failure as winter wheat would, sown at the same season.

We urge the culture of this and such other forage plants as we know will succeed; for, without the combination of stock-husbandry with tillage, the south will presently become a desert. Guano islands cannot long be depended on to supply fertility; and the most profitable use of commercial manures is to increase the quantity of forage and farm-yard manures.

BARLEY—*An Experiment Worth Trying.*—During the winter of 1865, I cleared a very rich piece of upland measuring five acres, and in April, 1866, planted it in corn. In October, 1866, I gathered about forty bushels of inferior corn from it, owing to the unprecedented drought of last summer. For three nights all the stock I had—horses, mules and sheep—were turned upon it to denude it of its pea vines, etc. Immediately afterwards I broke it up thoroughly, and sowed eight bushels of barley (bought in Baltimore) upon the five acres. A perfect stand was obtained, but in February, 1867, at least one-third of the barley died out, either from cold weather, or too loose sand, or both.

As soon as the heads of the barley were completely formed, I began cutting it for my plow stock. The bundles were run through a Daniel's straw cutter, and fed to the stock at about six bundles each, daily. In a few days my horses began to bleed at the mouth, and an examination revealed the fact that the barley beard had inasmed their gums, and hence the bleeding. My five mules fattened daily, though worked hard regularly constantly. As the weather continued wet and grass grew, therefore, the faster, I could not spare the hand to cut up the barley, but simply threw it in the racks in bundles, two bundles at a feed three times a day, reaping each day what would feed the next. In a few days the bleeding at the mouth ceased. My horses and mules both fattened, and as regularly their allowance of corn was diminished. Yesterday the last bundle of barley was fed off the patch, and for two weeks it has been perfectly ripe, though the stock ate stalk, head, beard and all to the last. For forty days this barley was fed to eight plow animals, that received in the meantime not a blade of fodder; and though their daily rations were at first eight quarts of corn each, for the last two weeks they have received but five quarts; and to-day they are in better order than they were when we began to feed the barley, and have not rested a day, except Sundays; for when not feeding they were hauling rails, wood, bricks, etc. I was advised by my neighbors that ripe barley (the beard) would choke, kill, etc., but nothing of the kind has occurred. Now what have these five acres sown in barley with one-third killed in February, been worth to me? They have saved me as follows:

4000 lbs. fodder at $2 per cwt.,	$80
10 bushels corn at $1 75 per bush.,	17 50
	$97 50

To-day the stubble has been plowed in, and the land planted in corn, which will yield me (D. V.) one hundred bushels in October. Who that has a half acre of spare land to the horse will not prepare it thoroughly this fall, and sow it in barley for his plow animals next spring? I properly prepared, no investment can declare a handsomer dividend than land sowed in barley for spring feeding.

Yours truly, JOHN.

We presume the barley sown was the spring barley, which is the kind grown north—and if so, the winter killing and poor stand is accounted for. Many planters in this section of the state have been feeding on the northern hay at three and a half cents a pound. The crop would have been worth *this* to instead of $35 50. Incarnate clover sown in August would have been still more profitable.—*Ed. So. Cult.*

—A negro was brought before Justice Dowling, in Memphis, the other day, charged with stealing a pair of boots. The defendant pleaded that he was drunk when he committed the theft, and that he was not responsible for his actions. The Justice replied that he was responsible for getting drunk, and fined him $10.

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Noon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Attorney-General Stanberry, now at Capon Springs, is in bad health, and will not return to this city for two or three weeks.

Orders are issued at the postoffice department every day for reopening postoffices in the southern states, and, in some instances, new offices have been established. To meet the increasing demand for postal service in that section, the postmaster-general has appointed John H. Kinkead postmaster at Sitka, Russian America.

A New York special says it has been ascertained from an authoritative source that it is untrue that the president contemplates removing all the district commanders. The reasons for removing Sheridan do not apply to other commanders.

Gen. Steadman's name continues to be mentioned in connection with the vacancy in

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : AUGUST 16, 1867

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ASSOCIATE EDITOR.....ST. CLAIR DEARING.
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TO THE READERS OF THE APPEAL.

The constantly enlarging circulation of the APPEAL, and the generous support given to both the Daily and Weekly issues by city and country, assure the proprietors of the general approval by the public of its course since it came into their hands.

Its Past is the pledge it offers for the Future. It will continue to endeavour, in accordance with the motto which it has adopted, to say those things only that are true and honest. It has but a single Client, the People of the South, and it will endeavor to advise its readers wisely. In that it may often fail; but its opinions shall always be honest and conscientious, at least.

Those to whom its conduct is entrusted will continue to endeavor to make the APPEAL acceptable to its readers, and desirable as a medium for advertising. The Masonic column will hereafter appear every Saturday, and on every Sunday reading appropriate to that day: and the proprietors hope, by close attention to the affairs of the papers and office, to still entitle it to the support and confidence of the people, on which alone it depends.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

OUR PLATFORM.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, States and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissevered.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to the colored race of all the rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION by State or Nation of any honest debt.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

APPROVAL of the efforts of the President to prevent the annihilation of civil liberty by the revolutionizing of the Government, and to restore the Union of the States; and of all that he has done to defend the Constitution and to maintain the rightful supremacy of the civil law; and charity and allowance for what he has left undone or done amiss.

MASONIC AFFILIATION WITH NEGROES.

We find published the following letter from GARIBALDI to EUGENE CHASSAIGNAC of New Orleans, who is the Presiding officer of a body styling itself the Supreme Council of the 33d degree for the Sovereign and Independent State of Louisiana:

CONSUMMANO, June 21, 1867.

Beloved Brother: I associate fully, indeed, with your manly resolutions of admitting all colored brethren into your lodges.

"He is the Lord of the cedars of Lebanon, as well as of the hyssop, which grows best in the deepest recesses of the valleys."—*Massillon.*

The G. A. of the U. dispenses light and air to the lion and the lamb, and holds to each an equal measure; and he fecundates the seed for the ant as well as for man.

Your great republic—the palladium of the world's freedom—ought not now to falter in the path of the emancipation of all races, sanctified as it has been by so much blood and heroism.

An affectionate and triple embrace to the brethren from,

Yours for life, G. GARIBALDI,
Thirty-Third.

The body in New Orleans was established some years ago by JAMES FOULHOUZE. It has a few Lodges and other bodies under it, all of which the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Supreme Council at Charleston denounce as illegal and spurious. The persons who are of its obedience are not recognized as Masons by any regular body in the United States. Mr. FOULHOUZE was *expelled* by the Grand Orient of France, (which made him a 33d) for establishing a body pretending to be a Supreme Council, within the jurisdiction of that of Charleston.

We do not know that GARIBALDI ever regularly received the 33d degree. A patent was sent him by one HENRY J. SEYMOUR, who is the head in this country of the Rite of Memphis, which gave ninety or more degrees by simply declaring a man invested with them, or by sending him a patent for them. Now, we believe, they have reduced their degrees to thirty-three. SEYMOUR was expelled from the Supreme Council of the 33d degree in New York, in 1865, for propagating the Rite of Memphis, a Rite which the Grand Orient of France has refused to recognize, except in the first three degrees.

It will be wise for Radical newspapers to let the subject of colored Masons alone. The Lodges and Grand Lodges in the Northern States have always refused to recognize negroes as Masons, and have always denied that the negro Lodges had any legitimacy. Whenever it is attempted to introduce negroes into Masonic Lodges, a hundred thousand Masons in the North, *who are Radicals*, will oppose it to the bitter end.

No man can be made a Mason in America, lawfully, who is not free-born. This of itself excludes most of the negroes. The attempt to lug politics into Masonry, and make freedmen into Masons, will prove pretty disastrous, when it is attempted. The body in New Orleans has done it, because it had nearly died out.

Negro Royal Arch Masons and Templars are *utterly* illegitimate and spurious. None of them ever received the degree legally, nor was any body of them ever established by competent authority.

There is a Grand Consistary of the 32d degree in Louisiana, for the State, which is the governing body of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in the State, and of which SAMUEL H. TODD is Commander-in-Chief. This is under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the 33d degree, for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, whose See is at Charleston, South Carolina. There are no legitimate Scottish Rite Masons in the United States, except those of the obedience of that Supreme Council, and the one for the Northern jurisdiction of the United States at Boston; and neither these nor the bodies under them recognize the Foulhouze and Chassaignac people or those of the Rite of Memphis: nor are negro Masons recognized any where in the country by any regular Masons. The Radical journals are meddling with matters they know nothing about.

RETURNING REASON.

In August 1862, in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, one MADISON T. JOHNSON was suspected of being disloyal, and a member of the secret Order of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." Under an order issued in the name of the President of the United States, the Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois arrested him, and he and his deputies carried him to Chicago, whence he was taken to New York, then imprisoned in Fort Lafayette for two months, then in Fort Delaware for three, and then set at liberty, with as little ceremony or apology as if he had been a runaway negro, and without trial or examination, or any offence being charged against him. He sued the Marshal and his Deputies in trespass, for false imprisonment. They justified under the *Lettre de Cachet* of the President; [illegible] Court below decided that the defence was good. JOHNSON then carried the case into the Supreme Court of Illinois, and, five years after the outrage was committed, obtained a decision reversing that of the Court below. Mr. Justice LAWRENCE, in politics a Radical, and in President LINCOLN'S life his warm friend, delivered the opinion of the Court. We make the following extracts from the decision:

That the president of the United States has the rightful power *in time of peace*, to cause a marshal to arrest a citizen of Illinois, without process, and without any charge of crime legally preferred, and convey him to a distant state, and there imprison him without judicial writ or warrant in a military fortress, is a proposition which no one would have the hardihood to assert. That such power in a season of peace, cannot be safely intrusted to any government, by a people claiming to be free, is a political truism lying beyond the domain of argument.

The right of the citizen to his personal liberty, except when restrained of it upon a charge of crime, and for the purpose of judicial investigation, or under the command of the law pronounced through a judicial tribunal, is one of those elementary facts which lie at the foundation of our political structure.

* * *

It cannot be denied that, when this plaintiff was arrested, without writ or warrant, and conveyed by the marshal to the city of New York, and then delivered not into the custody of the law, upon a criminal charge, but to a military officer, to be imprisoned in a military fortress, without judicial investigation, and without even the charge of crime, the letter and the spirit of all the foregoing provisions of the constitution were plainly violated, unless, under the state of facts set forth in the pleas, their operation, as to the plaintiff, has been temporarily suspended.

* * *

Beyond the enforcement of martial law on the actual field of military operations, which is the result of an overmastering necessity, and its establishment in districts, though remote from the seat of war, are yet so far in sympathy with the public enemy as to obstruct the administration of the laws through the civil tribunals, and render a resort to military power a necessity, as the only means of restraining disloyalty from overt acts, and preserving the authority of the government, we know of no ground upon which its exercise can be defended. It is the result of an absolute necessity during a period of war, and should terminate with the necessity itself. The doctrine that a state of war itself suspends, at once, and everywhere, the constitutional guarantees for liberty and property, finds no support in the constitution, and is inconsistent with every principle of civil liberty and free government.

* * *

In the face of all these facts, how is it possible to hold that the plaintiff was legally subjected to the administration of martial law?

It is unthinkable, if the government had the right to arrest him without a warrant, and imprison him without a trial, or charge of any criminal offense, it had an equal right to send his cause before a court martial or military commission.

The right to do the one, necessarily implies the right to do the other, because both rest on the same theory of power to be exercised by the government in time of war. If it was lawful to arrest and imprison the plaintiff without any form of judicial investigation, it would certainly have been not less lawful to do the same thing upon the finding and sentence of a military tribunal. It can hardly be said the laws of war could be applied to the plaintiff for the purpose of punishment but not for the purpose of trial.

That he could not have been legally brought to trial before a military tribunal has been recently decided by the supreme court of the United States in the case of *ex parte* Milligan, already quoted. On the questions whether congress has the constitutional power to establish military tribunals, in time of war, in districts where the war is not being actually waged, the court was divided.

But on all those principles which govern the case now under consideration, there was entire unanimity. The majority held the imprisonment of Milligan illegal, and discharged him, on the ground that in a state where no war prevailed and the jurisdiction of the civil courts was undisturbed, neither congress nor president, nor both united, could constitutionally create a military tribunal, or enforce martial law.

* * *

It is a fearful power that is claimed for the government by the counsel for the appellee, and one which no free government ought to possess. Even in England, in the latter part of the last century, when secret political societies were formed, hostile to the government, and in league with the French revolutionists, or supposed to be so, although the country was at war with France, yet, while the high tory administration of Mr. Pitt arrested, prosecuted and punished with a pitiless rigor, it acted only through the ordinary agencies of the civil courts, and made no use of the military arm under the pretense that the offending persons were belligerents or public enemies. If this plaintiff was guilty of the charge made in the plea, he merited arrest and severe punishment, but he should have been punished in conformity to law.

It should be remembered that the question before us is one of power, simply, on the part of the executive, and not of deserving on the part of the plaintiff.

If the president could rightfully arrest him by military force, and consign him, without process or trial, to a fortress in the harbor of New York, he could do the same thing to any other person in the state of Illinois, however innocent of crime. This plaintiff may have been disloyal, and seeking to aid the rebels, but the most loyal citizen might have been seized and sent away in the same summary manner.

As no charge is made, no judicial investigation had, it is left entirely to the caprice of the government to determine what persons shall be arrested. The power to thus arrest being once conceded, every man in the state, from the governor down to the humblest citizen, would hold his liberty at the mercy of the military officer in command. For it is to be borne in mind that this power is not one to be exercised only by the highest officers of the government, in whose hands it might be exercised with moderation. It is claimed for the president as commander-in-chief, and as incident to a state of war, or martial law, and may be exercised by the military officer in command in any district, without reference to his rank, as rightfully as by the president himself. He might be afraid to exercise it without orders from the superior, but if it exists at all it belongs to him as well as the president.

This theory then, pushed to its logical results, is this: That whenever the government is engaged in suppressing a rebellion in Florida, or waging war on the frontiers of Maine, martial law may be enforced in Illinois, where there is neither war nor public enemy, and where the courts are daily administering justice; and every citizen of the state shall hold his liberty and property at the whim and discretion of the military officer in command.

The proposition thus stated in its nakedness may well startle us when we remember how liable we are to be involved in war. But it is not true, for it is utterly at variance with the most cherished objects of the constitution, and its most solemn prohibitions.

We are not unconscious of the fact that the decision which we are obliged to make in the present cause, on the facts appearing in the record, attributes to our late lamented president the unlawful exercise of power, and therefore implies a certain degree of censure. None can have a higher appreciation than the members of the court of the unselfish patriotism, and purity of motive, of that great magistrate. If he exercised a power not given by the constitution, he undoubtedly did so under a full conviction of its necessity in the extraordinary emergencies wherein he was called to act. But neither our honor for his memory, nor our confidence in his honesty, can be permitted to sway our judgment here. The questions presented by this record must be decided by us as questions of abstract law. If this plaintiff has been unlawfully restrained of his liberty, he has the right to call upon us to declare, without fear, favor or affection.

Our attention has been called by the counsel for the defendants, to two acts of congress, the first of which, passed March 3, 1863, provides in its four sections: "That any order of the president, or under his authority, made at any time during the existence of the present rebellion, shall be a defense in all courts, to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, pending or to be commenced, for any search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment made, done or committed, or acts omitted to be done, under and by virtue of such order, or under color of any law of congress; and such defense may be made by special plea, or under the general issue."

The other act, passed May 11, 1866, provides in its first section that any arrest or imprisonment, during the rebellion, by virtue of the order of the president, secretary of war, or any military officer in command in the place when such arrest had been made, or imprisonment had been made, should come within the purview of the first act for all purposes of defense.

That it is the duty of congress to indemnify, out of the public treasury any person who has been compelled to pay damages for an act performed by him, in good faith, under the command of the president, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, is a proposition which few persons would deny. But the denial by congress through a retrospective law of all address to a person whose property or liberty was illegally taken, under a military order, is a mode of discharging obligations, which, however convenient, is not reconcilable with the principle of the constitution. The constitution confides to congress only legislative power, and that to be exercised only for specific purposes. When, therefore, it undertook to determine, in 1863 and 1866, that no injury to person or property, committed prior to that time, gave to the injured party a vested right of action, if committed under a military order, it assumed a judicial function which it is not authorized to perform. Whether this plaintiff was illegally arrested and imprisoned in 1862, depends solely upon the acts done and the law in force at that time, and these are facts to be determined by judicial investigation, and facts which no act of congress can change. If his personal liberty, or his property, was illegally taken from him, there at once occurred to him a right to redress in the courts, which no subsequent acts of congress can take away. The rights of persons or property are equally secured by the constitutional provision, borrowed from *magna charta*, that no person shall be deprived of them without due process of law. That congress has no right, by its own acts, to divest these rights is universally conceded, and we are unable to perceive the difference in principle, between an act seeking to divest them directly and one providing that, when they have been divested by unlawful violence, no remedy shall be had against the wrong doer. Suppose congress should pass a law that no action should be against United States marshals for any illegal acts theretofore done by them under color of their office, and a marshal should be sued for having, before the passage of the law, illegally taken the goods of one person under an execution against another. Can it be supposed such an act would be a defense to a suit brought for the trespass? And there is no difference, in principle, between such legislation and that now under consideration.

In 1862, on the facts disclosed by this record, one citizen of Illinois committed a trespass upon the rights of another, for which the laws of Illinois then gave, and now give, a right of action. Since that time congress has said that the action shall not be maintained. We must respectfully ask, whence comes the power to interfere with the remedies furnished by the state laws, through the state tribunals, for the injury of one citizen by another? There is really nothing to be said in support of this legislation. We have respect for congress, we must hold these acts beyond its constitutional authority. If they are not so, its power over persons and property is limited only by its own discretion, and constitutional government is merely a theory.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE SYSTEM—IT DOES NOT WORK WELL IN NEW YORK.

The New York *World* says:

The *Times*, which deprecated the *World's* exposures of the mismanagement and inefficiency of the metropolitan police system, is gradually, it seems, coming over to the same views we have expressed. Bearing in mind that the police commissioners are pronounced in their defense of the present detective force, the *Times* thinks "one cannot but be struck by the following statement in the last annual report of the commissioners," and says:

"The losses brought to the attention of the whole police force amounted in the year to $3,285,813, of which $1,235,403 was recovered, leaving the total loss being $2,050,510. Of these gross amounts there was properly apportioned to the detective bureau, a first loss of $2,080,736, of which they recovered but $315,236, leaving a final loss of $1,765,500. *In the face of a thousand unpleasantly rumored, in the presence of an undeniable quarrel between the two sets of detectives in the city, it seems to us that these figures are very suggestive.* First among the necessary equipments of a metropolitan force is very properly placed a good detective squad. This in other days we have had, and in many individual cases great praise may yet be given with justice, but owing to the many investigations, the frequent complaints and the official record above quoted, it may well be queried whether a wholesale regulation of the force which of the service would not be well for the force itself, and give greater satisfaction to the general public."

It would not be very wide of the truth to say that the same query might be with as good reason put in regard to the Police of Memphis. A few days ago a gentleman who had his coat and watch stolen from his room, lodged his complaint at the police station on Causey street, and was coolly told that he would never see his watch again. That was the end of it. What is the use of hunting up a thief, here? The night before, three or four persons endeavored to force an entrance into the house on Main, at the corner of Pontotoc. The inmates were on the alert, luckily, five or six pistol-shots were fired, and the burglars retreated. Nobody thought it worth mentioning in the papers. Whenever the Police latch a burglar, we'll publish the fact. Do the police ever arrest any *negroes* for carrying concealed weapons?

We should like to see a statement of "the losses brought to the attention of the whole police force" of Memphis, since its organization; of the amount recovered, and the amount utterly lost. Will the 'Chief' have it furnished to the Press?

THE LECHES AND CORMORANTS.

There are many Confederates who will recognize familiar acquaintances in the speculators, harpies and vultures whose portraits, as a class, are sketched in the following letter from a correspondent of the New York *Herald*. They infested the Confederacy and sucked out its lifeblood, and now, excellently loyal, and intensely radical, they are a thousand times more infamous than ever. Our Civil War showed both sides of human nature, and in these every thing despicable and detestable:

RICHMOND, Va., July 24, 1867.—As the time for the republican convention draws near considerable activity begins to manifest itself throughout the state among the so-called conservatives, and meetings are already announced in a number of counties with a view of adopting measures to form an alliance with the projectors of the convention. In Albemarle, Charlotte, Buckingham, Amelia, Louisa and other counties, a decided endorsement of the radical platform has already been expressed with an effect of inducing many more to follow their example. In some of these places, it is true, other meetings have been called and counter resolutions adopted denouncing a union on any terms with the radical party, and insinuating that the promoters of such a movement are little else than hypocrites and time-servers. Be that as it may, the movement is assuming larger and more significant proportions every day, and attracting its old prominent and reputable citizens. Those who inveigh against it cannot divest themselves of the impression that the advocates of coalition—of the "unnatural wedlock," as the *Times* was wont to designate the alliance of democrats with the radical—are those same men who formed a coalition at home agesh during the war, and who coined fortunes out of the miseries of the Confederacy. This impression, I must admit, has some show of color in it. I have the names of over thirty men in this city, advocates of the new idea, who, if all I am told about them be true, were the most rapacious set of cormorants, the most remorseless Shylocks that ever afflicted the community of a beleaguered city. Confederate soldiers relate, with an unmistakable acrimony of expression, how, when the report reached Richmond that Averill had destroyed the salt works that furnished Lee's army with its main saline luxury, these speculators bought up every pound of salt in the city and raised its price two hundred per cent. Other stories are told of the practices which prevailed among the commissariat class during the war—how poor Confederate widows were turned heartlessly away if unable to furnish, for some paltry purchase, every cent of the sum demanded, and of the crippled soldiers who asked for bread and received a stone, in fact, if all that is related of the rapacity and corruption which characterized not alone the community of speculators, but high and low officials of the Confederate government, be but one-tenth true, well might the negro exclaim, in derision, "The Lord deliver us." If the secret history of the commissariat department were only written, it would reveal an amazing amount of the grossest fraud and baseness. Millions of pounds of bacon, biscuit and other military stores filled the commissary buildings while the piercing cries came up from Lee's famishing army for food. This may appear incredible; but the speculators and their official friends could explain it so easily.

The Confederate soldiers are aware of all this. They believe none but men of the class mentioned are showing any anxiety to join the radical ranks and forestall possible confiscation. Some men, they say, are now confined to the city of Richmond. They can be found in every county among those ex-slaveholders who at one time so generously passed a law exempting from military duty any one who owned fifteen slaves. The men who loomed the rank and file of the Confederate army are now poor. It is true they still call northern men yankees, not, certainly, as a term of opprobrium; but, take them in the bulk, from the Potomac to Texas, and they are as truly loyal a body to the United States government as any equal number of radicals.

LONDON, August 14.—Further advices from China state that the port of Tamauga, Japan, has been designated by the Japanese government for the use of foreigners, and is to be thrown open to the commerce of all nations, in accordance with an agreement made with foreign [illegible] at Osaca.

BREVITIES.

—The late Emperor Maximilian was the author of seven volumes, all ably written.

—There is to be another regatta in Mobile harbor on the 23d.

—There were four fatal cases of sunstroke in St. Louis on Friday of last week.

—The thermometer has been up to 103 degrees in Davenport, Ill.

—The New York *Tribune* is said to have a new office costing $250,000.

—Dr. Harris says that foul air killed 329 persons in New York week before last.

—The Mobile *Times* states there is little or no sickness in that city at present.

—The acting minister of the interior in France is an American.

—Chignons are not worn a bit lower in London than in Paris, nor are false curls less streaming.

—The editors of the democratic papers shouldn't call Gen. Butler the "Old Cock." He hasn't won his spurs.—*Freedom.*

—The New Orleans *Crescent* of the 13th says: The ex-Senator Harris letter sent to us by telegraph is pronounced a hoax.

—A Wisconsin farmer says his farm is too small to stack his crops.

—A lake serpent, fifty feet long, has been discovered near Chicago, according to the *Tribune*.

—Chicago is erecting simultaneously five large schoolhouses, each capable of seating one thousand pupils.

—The Japanese, in California, unlike the Chinese, are quick to appreciate the advantages of foreign improvements.

—The St. Louis board of health prohibits the sale of fresh oysters until the 15th of September.

—According to the *Republican*, the street of Savannah are in a horribly bad condition.

—Mad dogs have been killed recently on the streets of Mobile.

—A jury of inquest summoned at Wilmington, N. C., on the 8th, was equally composed of whites and negroes.

—The New York *Gazette* says the dryest papers in the land are saying the most about the wet season.

—Horses sell for three dollars and sheep for twenty cents in Manitowoc, Wis.

—Two lines of telegraph now connect Jerusalem with Europe.

—The ship North Point left Savannah last Saturday, for New York, with 8746 bushels of new wheat.

—The rice crop has been cut and harvested in Piaquemines parish, La.

—In Haytian constitution, recently adopted, the punishment of death for political offenses has been abolished.

—Milwaukee, emulous of Chicago, proposes to have a lake tunnel to supply the city with pure water.

—The Catholics are erecting an orphan asylum in the city of New York which will cost $375,000.

—The New York constitutional convention has rejected a proposition making the governor's term of office four years.

—An asylum for the reformation of drunkards is to be erected on Ward's island, N. Y.

—Navigation of the Welland canal has been resumed.

—The president has decided to make no investigation of the rumored Ashley-Butler plot.

—Recruiting for the United States army has been very successful at Detroit, an average of thirty men per day being obtained.

—The people in North Carolina are refusing to pay state and county taxes, on the ground that the state government has no practical existence.

—It has come to light in St. Louis within a few days that extensive frauds have been perpetrated on the United States pay department, through soldiers' discharge papers.

—A thief stole a marble flower vase from one of the graves in the Clinton cemetery at Boston. We trust he may repent before he has occasion to use it himself.

—A suicide in Brooklyn, before taking the fatal leap, thoughtfully tied a rope about his waist, and fastened one end to a log, so that his body might be recovered.

—The telegraphic wires connecting in Ireland with the Atlantic cable are injured to some extent every night by malicious persons.

—One man boasts in Indiana that he gets a new wife and a new divorce every quarter.

—In reply to correspondents who ask to have their communications corrected, Prentice begs them to understand that his office is not a house of correction.

—Registration commenced at Charleston, S. C., on the 12th instant. Of 556 voters registered, 113 were whites.

—"The seasonable rains within the past two weeks," says the West Tennessee *Whig*, "are making the crops look very fine in this and adjoining counties."

—An old gentleman named Lose, of Wheeling, West Virginia, was baited by the band a few days since by a rat, from the effects of which he died after three days intense suffering.

—The total length of the electric telegraphs in the world, not including the submarine, amounts to upwards of 150,000 miles, which is more than enough to go round the earth half a dozen times.

—Reports of the corn crop from Mississippi and Arkansas, are very encouraging. Many planters will raise a two years' supply.

—The Austrian frigate ordered to Vera Cruz to receive the remains of Maximilian has sailed from Gibraltar.

—A reduction has been made on all cereals imported into Portugal.

—The Sierra Nevada mountains have been tunnelled, and in a few days we may have the cars running under that magnificent range of mountains.

—The union paper collar company of New York has applied for an injunction in the United States circuit court at St. Louis, against eleven different parties, to restrain the sale of paper collars of various patents.

—A girl of fourteen, residing at Highland Falls, N. Y., was brutally violated by a drunken soldier belonging to the garrison at West Point, named Joseph Gall, on Saturday. He was delivered to the authorities for trial.

—The negroes near Guntersville, Ala., work in the fields with pistols strapped on them. They say they have been directed to do so by the officer of the "loyal league."

—A young somnambulist twelve years of age, walked off a railroad train in Indiana lately, while the cars were going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. He rolled down a bank, got very "dusty," picked himself up and ran after the train in the hope of catching it.

—The queen's dinner to the Belgians at Windsor included, in addition to the standing joints of beef, lamb and veal, 750 roast ducks, 250 pickled tongues, 200 pigeon and veal pies, 250 lobster salads, a handsome dessert of black and white grapes, melons, greengages, strawberries, raspberries, and 2600 bottles of champagne, moselle, hock, claret, port and sherry.

—It is said that one of the causes of the late rupture between the president and the secretary of war was the refusal of Mr. Stanton to assign to a militia company in Maryland, composed mainly of rebel officers and soldiers, a battery of light guns for which they had applied. The president is said to have directed him to furnish the battery, but Mr. Stanton refused to do so.

—Poor people in Louisiana are planting rice in the woods, to save the trouble and expense of clearing.

—Five schoolhouses and two thousand four hundred bar-rooms are the latest Chicago improvements.

HUMOROUS.

There is a Polish colony in Virginia. The government reminds them strongly of home.

It is hinted that Butler and the spoons will appear in Dumas' new American novel.

How to dispose of garbage.—*Ex.*

Elect it governor of Tennessee.—*Boston Post.*

Why is Hiram Powers the meanest man? Because he chiseled a poor Greek slave out of a piece of marble.

Why was Desdemona the most disinterested of all women? Because the Moor she had the Moor she wanted.

Why are all full grown cats like unskilled surgeons? Because they mew-till-late and kill the patience.

Why is a man who fails in kissing a lady like a shipwrecked fisherman? Because he has lost his smack.

Why is it impossible for a person who lisps to believe in the existence of young ladies? He takes every Miss for a *myth.*

Why is an elephant, running forcibly against a large tree, like a traveler on a railroad? Because he gets his trunk checked.

What is the difference between a young girl and an old hat? Merely one of time; one has feeling and the other has felt.

Why is a young lady just from boarding school like a building committee? Because she is ready to receive proposals.

Prior to the Kentucky election said Prentice, "let us put radicalism to bed, so out of joint to-day that it can never again smell the odor of its own sable friends," and it was put.

An irreverent rascal publishes the following atrocious conundrum: What is the difference between a maiden of sixteen and a maiden of sixty? One is *careless* and *happy*, and the other *hairless* and *cappy*.

A lady asked a gentleman the other day why so many tall gentlemen were bachelors? The reply was that they were obliged to lie crosswise in bed to keep their feet in, and that a wife would be in the way.

It is hinted that Judge Pierpont is to get up a new "dream book" for the use of freedmen, in which extracts from his Surratt speech will figure largely.

Four horses were roasted to death at the recent fire in Saratoga. A correspondent darkly declares that he subsequently found a horse-shoe in the ashes.

The Independent Union party of California have nominated Caleb L. Fay, a San Francisco merchant, for governor.

PERSONAL.

The present empress of Morocco was once a French peasant girl.

The Princess of Wales is going to a spring efficacious for curing rheumatism.

Abby Folsom, conspicuous for her anti-slavery principles, died at Rochester on the 8th.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens proposes to make a novel out of the Surratt case. She has been a constant attendant at the trial.

Parepa is to sing in Oratorio in New York next winter.

Carlo Patti and Mrs. Leighton are at Mississippi City. Mrs. L. is not in her usual robust health.

Grace Greenwood good naturedly takes Gail Hamilton to task for her uncomplimentary notice of Chicago.

—Bowden college has conferred LL. D. upon Peleg Waitman Chandler, of Boston, William Willis, of Portland, and Thomas Armory Deblois, of Portland.

Piper, the forger, arrested in Madison, Wisconsin, last week, has been returned to Vermont for trial. His villainies, so far as known, exceed $65,000.

Gustave Dore is scarcely thirty years old, but he has made designs for over fifty thousand wood engravings which have been published.

Advices received at Havana contradict the report that Marquese, Maximilian's lieutenant in the City of Mexico, had been captured by the Juarists.

A Fort Gibson letter says Lewis Downing was elected chief of the Cherokee nation, over Wm. Ross, by a large majority. Both the northern and southern Cherokees voted for Downing.

Helmbold, of "Bucu" fame, and his beautiful wife, are cutting a great dash at Saratoga. A few years ago he was poor; but he had nostrum and used printers' ink.

Daniel Drew is reported to have made $600,000 on Erie speculation last week.

Mrs. Disraeli sits nightly in the ladies' gallery, watching, through a lattice, the brilliant fence of her husband.

Clara Louise Kellogg has purchased her old homestead at New Hartford, and after her return from Europe this fall, will retire to private life there.

Heretofore, says Beecher, we have been in the habit of looking to the east as the fountain of radical ideas; hereafter, we must look to the west.

Fitz Greene Halleck says the *Round Table* is better than the London *Spectator* or *Saturday Review*. He doubts if so good a paper can long exist without party aid.

Hon. Julius W. Blackwell, formerly a member of congress from the third district of Tennessee, died at his residence in Athens on the 24 inst.

The dwelling of P. Snooks, of Atlanta, was burned on the 5th. Wonder if he was the original Pete!

A Texas paper proposes Mayor Hoffman, of New York, for the next presidency, and Gen. Rousseau, of Louisville, for the vice presidency.

A Springfield (Mass.) paper says Ephraim Robinson, of Sunderland, aged eighty-seven, has mowed his home lot this year, and every year for seventy-five years has swung his scythe.

The New York *Tribune* critic says Miss Braddon must have lived on Welsh-rarebits and hard boiled eggs for at least three months before she wrote her novel of "Diavola."

A reverend scoundrel named wind, superintendent of an orphan asylum in Philadelphia, was arrested in Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday, charged with violating the persons of seven little girls, inmates of the asylum. He confessed his guilt.

Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, has willed his property to Bishop McLaughlin, of Brooklyn. Archbishop McClosky and Bishop Conroy to be executors.

Gen. Thomas, accompanied by the inspector-general of the United States army, and several West Point professors, visited the Nashville battlefield on Friday.

John R. McDaniel, Esq., of Lynchburg, and Maj. Edward H. Gill, of Richmond, are the only "thirty-three degree" Masons in Virginia. The thirty-third degree can only be taken by two Masons in each state.

The London *Review* says of Walt Whitman's poems that a "careful perusal of these remarkable productions has convinced us that the vague impressions we have to now and then encountered, that Walt Whitman is a kind of learned pig, is far from correct."

Col. J. A. Benton, editor of the Indianapolis *Times*, died in that city on the 29th ult., aged sixty-two. He was a native of Cleveland, Ohio, but, in 1865, emigrated to Indianapolis, when he started the *Times*.

The Rome *Courier* says that L. C. Johnson, a son of ex-governor Johnson, of South Carolina, committed suicide by shooting himself, last week, in that place. He had been considered partially insane for some time past.

Quantrell, said to have died some time since in Texas, is now reported to be in the commission trade on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. His old Kansas enemies had been trying to decoy him into Texas and arrest him on a requisition from the Governor of Texas.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Cotton firm; sales to-day 1000 bales; 28¼c for uplands. Flour declining, $7 25@8 10 for superfine. Wheat, $1 85 for No. 3 Milwaukee. Rye scarce and firm, $1 45. Corn firmer, $1 10@1 12 for new mixed western. Oats firm, 86@88c. Rice and coffee in fair demand. Sugar in moderate request, 11¼@12c for Cuba. Molasses steady. Pork heavy and irregular, $23 25. Lard steady, 12¾@13c.

Money easy at 3@5 for call loans. Sterling quiet at 9½@9¾. Gold, a shade lower; Government sold about $500,000. Exports of specie to-day, $166,960. Government stocks without decided change; 7 20's, first series, 107¾; second series, 107¼. Stocks excited and heavy; 45@45¼ for Western Union; 70¾ for Erie; 132¾ for Michigan Southern; Tennessee, with coupons, 68¼@68¾; new, 66; Adams' express, 73¼@74; Merchants' union express, 18¾@20.

LOUISVILLE, August 15.—Sales of 150 hhds tobacco at from $3 for lugs to $19 75 for fair leaf. Flour is 25c higher for choice. Wheat, $2 for new. Corn, 85c in bulk. Oats, 55c in bulk. Sugar, 15¼c for Orleans. Mess pork, $24. Bacon, 12¼c for shoulders, 16¼c for clear sides and 21¼c for fancy hams. Whisky, 30c in bond.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—Sales of cotton to-day 200 bales; dull and unchanged at 28¼c for low middling; receipts 96 bales. Louisiana sugar 16c for prime to choice; Cuba 13c for low fair. Molasses quiet at 40@55c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn 90 for superfine. Corn dull; white declined 5c. Oats quiet and firm. Pork $20. Bacon 13¼@13¾c for shoulders; 16¾c for clear sides; hams unchanged. Gold 39¾. Sterling 52½@54. New York sight ¼c premium.

MOBILE, August 15.—Flour unchanged and firm; family, $10@10 50. Wheat firmer and higher; No. 1 red, $2 12½@2 15. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats advanced to 59@60c. Rye firm, $1. Whisky steady and unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork, $23 75. Bulk meats, 11¼@13¼c for shoulders and sides. Bacon firm; shoulders, 12½c; rib sides, 14½c; clear sides, 16c. Lard dull, 12½c.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—Tobacco active; some grades higher; $6@12 for common to medium; leaf, $8@14 for shipping; good and bright leaf, $30@65. Hemp firm. Flour firm; $12@12 75 for choice, $13@13 50 for fancy. Wheat heavy; 5c lower; 96@$1 10 for white, 92@95c for yellow. Oats dull. Rye lower; 85@89c. Barley 85c. Pork $24 25. Bacon very firm; 16½c for clear sides, 12½c for shoulders. Lard, 12¾c for choice kettle in tierces.

IN MEMORIAM.

WILLIAM D. LEGARE is no more. He was a victim of that lingering and almost fatal disease, typhoid fever. He was taken sick on the 7th of July, and, after a painful sickness of four weeks, died on Sunday evening, the 4th of August. He leaves a devoted wife and a large circle of friends to mourn his death. The subject of this memoir was born in ——— county, Ala., but was raised in Tipton county, Tenn., to which place his father moved shortly after his birth. When he arrived at the age of manhood, he obtained a situation on board a steamer on the Mississippi river, and by superior energy and an active mind, he soon obtained the position as engineer, in which he continued until his means were sufficient to enable him to purchase a tract of land, when he moved to Mississippi county, Ark., where he soon obtained the reputation of being the best cotton raiser in the county. For the last four years of his life he had been managing Dr. F. G. McGavock's Shawnee Village plantation, and, under his excellent management, this place had become the model of cotton plantations. The cotton culture was always a study with him, and by his close and energetic attention to business he never missed raising a large crop. He was a pious Christian gentleman. He was raised a Presbyterian, of the Episcopal Church, but had been for several years previous to his death an active member of the Methodist church, and died in the full assurance of a better Home beyond the grave.

"May his soul rest in peace."

Memphis, Tenn., August 14, 1867. R.

DIED.

BERLIN—Of consumption, on the morning of the 16th, at her residence, Greenwood, MARGARET A., wife of Wm. Berlin, Esq., in the 48th year of her age.

The funeral will take place This (Friday) Morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages in attendance at Flaherty & Wesche, Union street.

GROSVENOR—On yesterday morning, at his residence on the Pigeon Roost road, H. M GROSVENOR, Jr., wife of Wm. Berlin, Esq., in the 48th year of her age.

The funeral will take place This (Friday) Morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages in attendance at Flaherty & Wesche's, 27 Union street, at half-past 4 p.m.

CLARKE—At Keokuk, Iowa, August 14th, DWIGHT GREY, son of E. E. CLARKE, of this city.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 15.—Bonner paid $50,000 for Dexter.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Maj. Richards, superintendent of the metropolitan police,

BANKING DIRECTORY.

COMMERCIAL Bank of Tennessee, corner Madison and Main streets.

DESOTO BANK, No. 20 Madison street.

FIRST National Bank, 14 Madison street.

GERMAN National Bank, 263 Main street.

GAYOSO Savings Institution, 19 Madison street

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 16 Jefferson street.

MEMPHIS GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 16 Adams street.

MEMPHIS Insurance Company, 22½ Madison street.

MERCHANTS' National Bank, Jefferson street.

PEOPLES' Bank of Tennessee, 12 Madison street.

SAVINGS Bank of Memphis, 294 Main street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BUTLER, H P, Insurance Agent, 16 Jefferson.

BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO, Coal Dealers, 25 Son h Court

BRIGGS & PETERSON, dealers in Coal, No. 11 Madison street.

CAROLINA Insurance Company, 291 Main street.

CLARK, S R & CO, Insurance Agents, corner Front and Jefferson streets.

CAMPBELL G. J. & CO. Abstract Office, corner Monroe and Second street.

CHAMBERLIN, C & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 197 Main street.

COBB, E D, Cotton Broker, 308 Front street.

H. C. DEWITT & CO, Aurora Oil, No. 24 Madison street.

DASHIELL & HILLIARD, Cotton Factors, 296 Front.

EWING N & SON Booksellers and stationers, 10 Jefferson street.

EV NS, D. H., Liquors, 14 Monroe street.

E SON BROS. & CO., Dry Goods, 297 Main street.

EBBERT & CO, C H., Liquors, Second street opposite Greenlaw Opera House.

JOHN EICHBERG, Hardware, 191 Main street.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE, Agents, Furniture, 328 Second street.

FAY & CHANDLER, Georgia State Lottery Agents, 287 Main 16 Jefferson.

FOWLKES & STEFFEY, Cotton Factors, 193 Second street.

FINNIE BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN, Grocers, 300 Main street.

FORD, J O & CO., Saddlery, 148 Main street.

GLOVER, L. C, Physician, office at Virginia Hotel

GLASSICK, & CO, F., Fire Arms, 230 Main street.

GOEPEL LEOPOLD, Music Dealer, 375 Main street.

HINSON, S., Dentist, 225 Main street.

W. K. HILL, STRANGE & CO., Cotton Factors, 34 Monroe street.

HUETTE & CO. P I, Drug Store, 213 Main.

HUBBARD & LOVELL, Saddlery, 331 Second street.

HAYNES, STOCKTON & HAYNES, Attorneys at Law, East Court and Second streets.

HOLST, J. C. & CO., Undertakers, 320 Main street.

HUNT, THOS. H. & CO., Dyers, 246 Second street.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 17 Madison street.

HOFFHEIMER, N. & J., Liquors, 276 Front street

HOLLENSBURG & OERTEL, Building Material, 348 second street.

HI L. HUME F., U. S. Commissioner, 19 Madison street.

HARMSTAD, LARRY & CO, Steamboat and Ticket Agents, corner Main and Madison.

IVINSON, EDWARD, Grocer, 284 Main street.

KIRKLEY & JOINER, Produce 34 Monroe

KORTE & McDONOUGH, Gas Fitters, 341 Second street.

LUNS & MALLON, Gas Fitters, 204 Main street.

LYONS FIES & CO, Dry Goods, 240 Main.

LEVY & MILLER, Steamboat Agents, 262 Front street

LESLIE, JOHN, Painter, 75½ Madison street.

LINSEY & VREDENBERG, Insurance Agents, 11 Madison street.

LOWENSTEIN & BRO., B, Dry Goods, corner Main and Jefferson streets.

MENKEN BROS., Dry Goods, 263 Main street.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 9 Madison.

MOSBY & DORION, Commission Merchants, 3 4 Front

MCCAFFREY & CORNELIUS, Undertakers, 317 Second street.

MERRYMAN, BYRD & CO., Jewelry, 275 Main street.

MURRAY & RIDGLEY, Merchant Taylors, 31 Madison street

MAYER & MARSCHUETZ & CO., tobacco, corner Jefferson and Second streets.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INSURANCE CO., 22 Mad son street.

MEGIBBEN & BRO., Liquors 281 Main street.

MOODY & WIMBISH, Commission Merchants, 4 Bradley Block.

MOFFAT JAS. G., Trimmings, 347 Main street.

MOORE & WEST, northwest corner Madison and Main streets.

NEW MEMPHIS Theater, Jefferson street.

NATHAN BROS & CO., Liquors, 262 Second street

PIKE & ADAMS, Attorneys, Main, over German National Bank.

PAGE & CO. Family G oceries, 189 Poplar.

PATTISON & COE, G. R. E, Books and Stationery, 275 Main.

PAUL & CROCKETT, Tennessee Iron Store, 276 Front.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20 Madison street.

PLANTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, over Savings Bank of Memphis.

PIKE, L. H., Attorney Little Rock, Arkansas

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST, Hardware 360 Main street.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers, Jefferson Block, Second street.

ROBINSON, W. A. & CO., Founders, Main street, opposite Gayoso House.

RUSSELL, GROVE & CO., Gayoso Planing Mill, 214 Adams street.

RADCLIFF, F. E., Lime, Cement, etc. 39 Madison street

SELDEN, WILLIAMS & CO., Lumber, 174 Madison street.

SHLOSS & BROS., Dry Goods, 247 Main street

SMITH, OWEN, Undertaker, 268 Second street

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company, 42 Madison street.

SHULTZ, A. O., Locksmith, 119 Jefferson street.

SPECHT, JOSEPH, Confectioner, Madison between Main and Second

THOMPSON & WILSON, Sail Loft, 304 Front street.

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO., Tobacco Factors, under Greenlaw Opera House.

THRALL & CO., Merchant Tailors, 9 Jefferson street.

H. T. TOMLINSON, Insurance Agent, No. 17 Madison street.

VACCARO & CO., Liquors, 324 Front street.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER, Attorneys, 227 Second street.

WEBB, S M & CO, Cotton Factors, Lee Block, Union.

WEBB E. B & CO, Cotton Factors 230 Front.

WHITEMAN BROS., Printing Paper, 37 South Court street

WADE, H. & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 265 Main street.

WESSON, A., Dentist, 254 Second street.

RAILROADS.

Memphis & Little Rock R. R.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1867, trains will leave HOPEFIELD at 7 a.m. arriving at Ten Mile Bayou at 8:15 a.m. Returning—Leave Ten Mile Bayou at 5:30 p.m., and arrive at Hopefield at 6:45 p.m.

On TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS a train will leave Ten Mile Bayou at 8:30 a.m., arriving at Hopefield at 9:45 a.m. Returning—Leave Hopefield at 4 p.m., and arrive at Ten Mile Bayou at 5:15 p.m.

The Round Trip From Memphis, $1 50.

The Ferryboat NEVADA will make close connection with all trains.

J. L. MEIGS, Chief Engineer.

jy16

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHANCE OF SCHEDULE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., July 7, 1867.

TRAINS will leave the Depot of this Company, at head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at 4 p.m., making close connection at Louisville with all fast Express trains on Jeffersonville Railroad for all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and is the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night except Saturday night at 11 p.m., making close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Humboldt, and with Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville Railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Cars Go Through Without Change.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage Checked through to all important places. Persons holding Through Tickets can stop over at any intermediate point, for pleasure.

☞ Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Offices, 237½ Main street, and at Depot.

jy7 tf SAM E. JONES, General Superintendent.

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE
Or any other Swindle!

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.

ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS.

Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

Tickets are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Numbers drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to Scheme.

Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 20 Jefferson street.

Excursion to Mammoth Cave.

TWO DAILY TRAINS leave the Depot of the Memphis and Louisville railroad, head of Main street as follows: 4 p.m. and 11 p.m., running through to Cave City without change of cars.

☞ Excursion Tickets from Memphis to Mammoth Cave and Return at Reduced Rates.

Fare round trip, to Cave and return $20 75 each

Parties of fifteen or more..... 20 75 each

Parties of twenty five or more..... 16 70 each

For through tickets and all information, call at Ticket Office, No. 237½ Main street.

jy7 tf SAM E. JONES, General Superintendent.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. GURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.

Memphis, July 31, 1867. aul te

BOARDING.

BOARDING—

Families or single gentlemen can obtain board and good rooms; also day boarders can be accommodated at 304 second street, between Gayoso and Beal. je20 tf

BOARDING—

Furnished rooms, with good board, can be had at reasonable rates at No. 108 Monroe street. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. je19 tf

SELECT and cheap BOARDING

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, either furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board, to either gentlemen or families, convenient to business, within one square of Court square, and at the most reasonable rates, at No. 306 Second street, near Madison. Day boarding, $5 per week; boarding and lodging, $8 per week. je2 tf

WANTS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, at a moderate salary, by an experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Address A. L., lock-box 59

WANTED—

To Rent a Furnished Room within a short distance of the Appeal office. Address X. L., at this office. aul5

WANTED—

A Situation by a German Ex-Confederate Soldier as a Porter in a store. "Can give good reference" Apply at No. 42 Madison street. aul8 4t

WANTED—

A SITUATION as Housekeeper and Seamstress in a family—in the country preferred. Dressmaking in all its branches, thoroughly understood. The comforts of a home more an object than remuneration. Best of references given and required. Address Mrs. M., care of Appeal office. au7

WANTED—

Able bodied men, white or colored, to work at a Sawmill and Woodyard—liberal wages. Apply to L. B. BURT, back of Morris Landing, Washington county, Miss. jy20 1m

WANTED—

AGENTS—$10 to $30 a day, to introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine Lock STITCH. All other low priced machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Each agent furnished with a copy of Letters Patent. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars. M. BEACH & CO., 294 Second st., Memphis, Tenn. jy7 3m

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is much more explosive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney—it does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is worth a fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold worth.

For further information, call on or address

H. C. Dewitt & Co.,

24 Mad son street, corner Main.

Memphis, Tenn.

jy19

NOTICES.

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the

Georgia Home Insurance Co.,

OF COLUMBUS, GA.

[INCORPORATED 1859.]

Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $100,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS—EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in the company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.

MOORE & WEST, Agents 22½ Madison street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—

TWO OFFICES, formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, No. 17 Madison street. Inquire at Police office, 45½ Madison street.

Memphis, June 16, 1867. jel1 tf

FOR RENT—

STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No. 1 and 2. my22 tf

FOR RENT—

The STORE-HOUSE, on Second street, known as the OLYMPIC.

ALSO,

The ARCADE LIVERY STABLE, on the alley south of Madison street, between Second and Third streets.

ap22 tf GANTT & WADDELL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

A desirable HOUSE and LOT in he business part of the city, near corner of Union and DeSoto streets, 30 feet front by 200. For particulars inquire at 272 DeSoto street. aul4 1w*

FOR SALE—

A light one-horse ROCKAWAY, in good order. Apply to A. L. Cummins, 280 Front. aul8 1t

FOR SALE—

One 12-Horse Stationary Engine and Boiler, nearly new, for sale cheap.

LUNN & MALLON, jy25 1m 204 Main street.

FOR SALE—

Exchange for Cash, Dry Goods or Family Groceries, one or two eligible Suburban Lots, situated near the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Depot, containing 2½ acres each. For further information apply to or address J. W. S BROWNE, Appeal office. jy21 1m

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.

This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.

Also, 8300 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.

These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.

Apply to PIKE & ADAMS, Attorneys at Law, mh3 tf 293 Main street, Memphis

NEW JAIL CONTRACT.

A CONTRACT for building a NEW BRICK JAIL, in the town of Friar's Point, Coahoma county, Mississippi, to be let out to the LOWEST BIDDER by the subscribers, on the 24th day of August, 1867.

Plans and Specifications

To be seen at the Clerk's office, in the town of Friar's Point.

TERMS to be made known on the day of letting. The commissioners do not bind themselves to accept any bid, unless proper security is given to the full amount of the contract that said Jail shall be completed on or before the 1st day of January, 1868.

GEORGE R. ALCORN, W. L. STRICKLIN, WILLIAM HEWSON, Commissioners appointed by the Board of Police of Coahoma county, to receive bids and let contract.

Friar's Point, Miss., July 28, 1867. jy30 3w

TO MY OLD FRIENDS

—IN—

West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

HAVING accepted a permanent Agency of the ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, I would respectfully ask the attention of my old friends to that Institution as a safe, certain and reliable medium through which they may assure their families against want in the event of death, or themselves from an impoverished old age in case of ill-success in life.

MR. N. S. OTIS is associated with me and is hereby recommended to public confidence. Our office is at No. 42 Madison street, (rear room), DeSoto Block, where we will be happy to impart any needed information to those desiring Life Insurance.

jy21 J. H. McMAHON.

Planters and Merchants Attention.

Tobacco, Tobacco, Tobacco.

WE will forward to your address, upon receipt of your order enclosing the cash, the best brands of Leaf Tobacco at the following prices:

Best Bright Gold Leaf Chewing Tobacco, 25 pounds..... $8 00

Best Bright Gold Leaf Smoking Tobacco, 25 pounds..... 5 00

Any one wishing to engage in the sale of our Tobacco, will receive 15 per cent. upon all amounts of 100 pounds and above.

Address, PLEASANTS & CO., au7 3m 464 West Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO,

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, and the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the sub-criber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't, Charlotte, N. C.

GERMANIA

Life Insurance Company,

80 Broadway, New York.

HUGO WESENDONK.....President.
FR. SCHWENDLER.....Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.

JOHN H. FRERICHS,

44 North Court Street, Up-Stairs,

General Agent for Western Tennessee.

Bolting Cloths.

BEST "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS—For sale by

TAYLOR, MOSWEA & SILKW.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : : AUGUST 16 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	11:00 p m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p m.

SAM. B JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Express	10:55 p.m.	6:40 a.m
Mail	1:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m
Somerville Accommod'n except Sundays	7:45 a.m.	2:40 p.m

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	10: 0 a.m.
" Mail, "	8:45 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p m.	4:40 a.m.

To commence Wednesday, Jan 19th

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.

C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. my4

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 3:15 p m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 5 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

You are requested not to pay any carriers without a certificate from me, and to report at the counting desk any irregularity in carriers

ED. J. MANSFORD.

PERSONAL.—Col. Will. L. Clark, of the firm of J. S. Lethgrow & Co., of Louisville, is in the city, stopping at the Overton. Will. is as fascinating as of old, and has the same eye to business. He departs to-morrow for home. Would that his stay with us were of longer duration.

RECOVERED.—The well known race mare Mollie, which was stolen from D. Gimson, near the trotting park, on Wednesday night last, was recovered yesterday by officer Selkirk on the Hernando road, about sixteen miles from the city. The thieves escaped.

DRUGS FOR THE POOR.—In addition to the dispensary established by Dr. Early, at 148 Poplar street, for the First district, Dr. Thornton has opened one at 125 Beal street. Dr. Rogers may be found at his office, No. 287 Main street, and will give prescriptions to those applying from the central portion of the city, which will be properly filled.

THE EVENT OF THE MONTH.—There is a mode of escaping calamities that crush us. Five dollars is no enormous sum, and he who uses it discreetly will win twenty thousand dollars worth of property in the next drawing of the Southern Asylum. There are no small prizes, as before, though one, Grand Falls, in the city scheme, has been sold privately.

SELLING ANOTHER MAN'S HORSE.—A man named John Riley hired a horse yesterday, at the well-known and popular livery stable of Capt. Jesse Forrest, on Adams street. He took the animal to South Memphis and disposed of him to a negro called Dr. Toles. Complaint having been made to Sheriff Winters the guilty party was arrested and lodged in jail.

PROMISED TO QUIT.—Four females of the fraternity known as polite and attentive lady waiters, were up before the police court yesterday morning charged with being disorderly. The commissioner thought it useless to fine them, and let them go, on a promise to leave the city. The quicker the city is rid of their presence and the establishments that harbor them and furnish employment for that class of persons, the better.

HOUSE ROBBERIES.—The premises of Mr. P. R. Roberts, No. 200 Madison street, was entered yesterday morning and a quantity of gents' clothing, as well as a pair of new shoes and fifty dollars in currency, stolen. The thieves gained entrance by means of a back window. The thieves got off with the goods and money. The loser offers ten dollars reward for the apprehension of the thieves and the recovery of the goods.

THE PIC-NIC YESTERDAY.—Owing to the illness of our local reporter he was not present at the pic-nic given by the congregation of St. Mary's church, in Chelsea, yesterday, but we learn from a friend that it was a brilliant success, a very large number being present, and all enjoying themselves to the fullest extent. The various games and amusements were entered into with a zest worthy of the occasion, and all present departed for their homes well pleased with their day's amusement.

JEWELRY THIEF.—Complaint was made at the police headquarters yesterday that the apartment of Mrs. E. A. Morley, in the house of Mrs. Harbour, on Adams street, opposite St. Peters' church, was entered yesterday morning, and a gold bracelet, valued at fifty dollars, stolen. Some servants connected with the house are suspected of committing the unlawful deed, and the police are on the lookout for them. It is to be hoped the guilty parties may be speedily arrested.

NEW CORN.—Mr. J. C. Jacobi, an enterprising farmer and gardener, two miles from the city, on the Horn Lake road, brought in to-day a wagon load of this year's corn, thoroughly matured and hardened, of which he left specimen ears at this office. The corn is of a variety known as the King Phillip or Pennsylvania Yellow, and ripens in three months from the time of planting. The grains are large, well filled, and beautifully smooth and glossy. Mr. Jacobi considers it a very valuable variety, and will save a quantity so as to furnish seed to those desiring to obtain the same.

SPOON THIEVES.—Some individuals, who doubtless desired to imitate the inglorious Butler in the spoon business, entered the house of Mr. John Oakey, No. 72 Second street, at an early hour yesterday morning, and succeeded in stealing a lot of silver spoons valued at $70, one and a half dozen of silver forks and ivory handled knives, some sardines, two boxes of cigars, a bundle of uncurrent money—the whole lot valued at $300. The thieves made good their escape, and were cunning enough to elude the vigilance of the police up to a late hour last night.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—About two o'clock yesterday the turnkey at the Adams street prison discovered that an old offender, named Griswold, was making an attempt to escape from prison. He was in for "shooting, with intent to kill," and was sentenced to one hundred and three days imprisonment. Only a few days since he sawed the hasp binding the door of the cell in which he was confined, but, being detected, he was removed to another cell. Yesterday he was detected in cutting a plank in the partition of the cells. He has been so well taken care of, that further danger from his attempts is not apprehended.

MARRIED—On Thursday, August 15th, by Rev. Dr. White, at Calvary church, James C. Ward to Miss Maria J. Holst, both of this city.

One of our most enterprising merchants and popular citizens has thus linked his fortunes with one of our most elegant and estimable young ladies, and we tender the couple our warmest congratulations upon the consummation of the joyous event, and earnestly hope that the star of prosperity may ever continue in the ascendant in their sky, and their future be an unbroken scene of peace, harmony and connubial felicity. May the virtues which adorn the one continue to be daily illustrated in the character of the other, and their final day be gold-tipped with the effulgence of useful, well-spent and happy lives.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

THE COMING DRAMATIC SEASON.

New Stars Engaged—Full List of the Stock Company.

New and Attractive Faces.

The clever and popular manager of the New Memphis theater, W. C. Thompson, Esq., returned last night from an extended visit to the east, where he has been to engage the necessary talent to open and run his theater during the fall and winter campaign. His efforts have been successful, in every particular, having succeeded, regardless of expense, in engaging the most brilliant stars on the continent, together with one of the best stock companies ever congregated together. The season will open on or about the 25th of September. Miss Avonia Jones being the first star, to be followed in rapid succession by Edwin Forrest, Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, Ristori, Emilie Melville, Lotta, the California pet, Julia Dean, Kate Reignolds, Belle Boyd and Frank Mayo, the last named of California celebrity. In connection with the above, the *Black Crook* will be produced in all its original magnificence. The stock company has been well and carefully selected, and presents many of them new to a Memphis audience, but not unknown to the domestic world. The following is a complete list of those already engaged:

Leading Man—Mr. Frank Roach, of the Boston theater and Howard Athenæum. He stands very high as an actor, and has filled the position of leading man in a number of the principal theaters of the country.

First Comedian—Mr. Wm. Ellerton, an English actor, who made his first appearance in this country at the Broadway theater last winter.

Second Comedian—J. M. Sloan.

Old Man—W. W. Mitchell, from the Howard Athenæum, Boston.

Heavy Man—A. P. Anderson, from Mrs. John Drew's, Philadelphia.

Juvenile—Shirley France, from the Boston Theaters.

First Walking Gentleman—W. J. Ferguson, from the National Theater, Washington.

Second Walking Gentleman—R. B. Buck.

Leading Lady—Mrs. D. H. Allen, from the Boston and Howard. This lady has a fine reputation as an actress, and is said to be very handsome.

Heavy and Old Woman—Mrs. H. Moore, from Winter Garden.

Chambermaid—Miss Fannie Pierson, a very sprightly, handsome actress.

Juvenile Lady—Miss Fannie Edrian.

Walking Lady—Miss Joey M. Arnold.

Utility—Mrs. Harwood, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Gulick, Miss Jamison, etc.

As a worthy succession to Prof. Wm. Withers, jr., the orchestra will be controlled by Prof. Jacobi. He is one of the best musicians in the country, and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. It will be gratifying to the majority of our play-goers to know that the services of the efficient and displaying scenic artist, S. W. Gulick, has been retained for the season. The handsome "New Memphis" is being redecorated, refitted and repainted, and will, on its re-opening, present a more handsome appearance than ever. "'Tis not in mortals to command success;" Manager Thompson "will do more—deserve it." We heartily wish him all the success his enterprising efforts deserve.

CHELSEA CRICKET CLUB.—The annual election of officers for this club for the ensuing year, was held a short time since. The following was the result of the ballot: A. B. Forstie, re-elected president; Jno. V. Handwerker, vice-president; Fred. Attwood, treasurer; F. W. Brodi, secretary; C. Oberst, George Hawkins, R. J. Rawlings, committee of management; George Klander, field captain. This club is in a promising condition, and during the next season may give the rival club of St. George a spirited contest.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 393 Main street, have received the New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Banner of Light, Sunday Times, Boston Pilot, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York papers.

The Aurora Oil.—The introduction of this oil is destined to work a great revolution in the lighting world. It possesses many advantages over all other means of light, from the fact that it is much cheaper than gas or coal oil, is free from any offensive smell, and best of all, non-explosive. We have examined it thoroughly, and without hesitation pronounce it superior to anything extant for the purposes for which it is recommended. It is also superior to turpentine for paints, oils and varnishes. The proprietors, Messrs. H. C. Dewitt & Co., have an office at 24 Madison street, but they dispose of state and county rights to manufacture only. Their patent has seventeen years to run. Territory is being sold rapidly, and parties desiring to make money will find this a good investment. Don't forget, 24 Madison street, up stairs. ap21 tf

Georgia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. The following were the drawn numbers, Class 46, August 15, 1867:

18—37—21—29—65—36-30-19-35-41-5-72-38

FAY & CHANDLER, General Agents, No. 287 Main street, Memphis.

The Mississippi Diarrhea Cordial. In the summers that have passed, thousands of sufferers from Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea and Dysentery have been relieved and permanently cured by the use of the true and genuine Mississippi Diarrhea Cordial, a remedy which is forever bound to maintain a permanent place in public estimation. The proprietors take pleasure in referring to all the old citizens of Memphis and nearly all the planters of the Mississippi valley in testimony of the manifold medicinal virtues of this wonderful medical discovery; it would not be too much for them to state that this one remedy has cured more cases and relieved more suffering than all other remedies of its class combined. Mansfield & Higbee, sole proprietors.

Hats Renovated at 362 Second street. au4 1m

ATTENTION DISTILLERS.—New Stills built to order and Second Hand Stills for sale at Hollenberg & Oertel's, Coppersmiths and Sheet iron Workers, No. 346 Second street. Steamboat work promptly attended to. jy5 dawtf

North American.—H. P. Butler, Esq., the popular agent of the North American Life Insurance company, left last night by the Memphis and Ohio railroad, on a brief trip north, to recruit. We hope to see our friend return ere long much improved. During his absence, Capt. P. H. Johnson will attend to the wants of the patrons of the office. au14 tf

Special Notice.—On the 20th of this month, we shall remove to our old stand, in which we were burned out. We, therefore, offer up to that date the balance of our damaged goods, consisting of bleached and brown domestics, calicoes, Irish linens, notions and white goods, together with a large lot of shirts, undershirts and drawers, regardless of cost or value. Our old stand is being refitted in the latest modern style, we therefore desire to open prime, with an entire new stock of goods, and must close out balance of stock we have on hand. M. KRAUS & CO., No. 213 Main st., next to Ward & LeGrere's drug store.

MEMPHIS, August 10, 1867. 11-tf

CITIZEN'S UNION BANK,

No. 22 Madison Street,

TRANSACT A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

BUY AND SELL

STATE, COUNTY AND CITY SECURITIES.

JOHN DONOVAN, : PRESIDENT.

DIRECTORS:

P. T. HUGHES, THOS. BARRETT,
E. W. WICKERSHAM, JOHN DONOVAN,
jy16 1w J. J. POWERS.

Notice to Contractors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, HELENA, August 1, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 22d day of August, 1867, for the construction of a Levee for the protection of the city of Helena from overflow. The amount of work required to be done will amount to about 50,000 cubic yards. A survey of the route and plans of the work can be seen at the office of the City Engineer. Bids will be received for the whole or part of the work, to be paid for in bonds of the city having twenty years to run, with interest at 10 per cent., payable semi-annually. Also for half bonds and half cash, or all cash. The work to be done under the direction of the Improvement Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and paid for monthly, as the work progresses.

JESSE A. JACKSON, Mayor of the City of Helena.

INSURANCE AGENCIES

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
BEN MAY, : : : : : : : Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. VACCARO, S. H. DUNSCOMB,
S. B. WILLIAMSON, M. L. MEACHAM,
HENRY LAIRD, E. METRAVITT,
D. H. TOWNSEND.

jy10 tf

INSURANCE.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Home Insurance Company of NEW YORK.

Assets..... $3,785,562 40

Security Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

Assets..... $1,002,706 63

Enterprise Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI.

Assets..... $1,000,000

Putnam Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital..... $500,000

THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and honorable dealing, and their large Cash Assets, commend them to the favor of Business Men and Property Holders who desire reliable insurance, for either Fire or Marine. We represent no companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.

Lindsey & Vredenburg,

General Insurance Agents, No. 11 Madison street (up stairs), Memphis, Tenn. ap28

PLANTERS'

INSURANCE COMPANY OF TENNESSEE.

Capital. : : : : $200,000.

Southwest Corner Main and Madison, Up Stairs,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

N. B. FORREST.....President.
F. P. DOUGHERTY.....Treasurer.
W. H. DEDRICK.....Secretary.
T. F. KENYON.....Assistant Secretary.
my5 daw

PEOPLE'S

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 20 Madison St., in DeSoto Bank Building.

CAPITAL STOCK, : : $300 000.

Are now prepared to take Fire and Marine Risks.

Organized on the 26th inst. as follows:

DIRECTORS:

W. R. GREENLAW, JAMES ELDER,
WM. M. FARRINGTON, C. W. GOYER,
N. S. BRUCE, CHARLES JONES,
JOHN OVERTON, JR.

OFFICERS:

W. R. GREENLAW, - - - President.
JAMES ELDER, - - Vice-President.
S. P. READ, - - - - - Secretary.

mh7 0 3m

CAROLINA INSURANCE CO.

OF MEMPHIS, TENN.,

Office---No. 291 Main Street,

INSURES AGAINST

LOSS OF LIFE ONLY.

Authorized Capital, $500,000.

OFFICERS:

M. J. WICKS, : : : : : President,
A. SEESSEL, : : : : Vice President.
W. F. BOYLE, : : : : : Secretary.
W. C. McCLURE, : : : : Treasurer.
J. H. EDMONDSON, : : General Agent.
E. WOODWARD, : Regular Physician.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS,

B. W. AVANT, F. A. RAMSEY.

ATTORNEYS,

LOGWOOD & PEYTON.

DIRECTORS,

W. R. HUNT, A. SEESEL,
F. TITUS, B. K. PULLEN,
WM. JOYNER, E. M. PATTERSON,
J. T. PETTIT, M. J. WICKS,
W. B. GREENLAW, W. L. VANCE,
F. W. SMITH, N. S. BRUCE,
N. D. MENKEN, J. G. LONSDALE,
W. H. MOORE.

☞ The Company is now prepared to issue Policies in all the various forms of Life Insurance, and respectfully solicit public patronage. jy11 tf

Southern

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE REMOVED

TO NO. 17 MADISON STREET.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the

Southern Life Insurance Company

Of Memphis, held on the 24 instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. C. Brinkley, Sam. Tate,
Amos Woodruff, F. S. Davis,
C. P. Norris, W. A. Gwyn,
L. Howes, G. W. McCarn,
F. B. Wills, C. C. Spencer,
Geo. R. Robinson, N. E. Forrest,
Chas. W. McCord, Wm. J. Lewis,
John F. Thornton, F. Rozier, Jr.,
Ben. M. Runyan, Jacob Tamm,
Jacob Weller, S. H. DeVoise,
Frank White,
Hon. John Hogan.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President..... R. C. BRINKLEY.
Vice Presidents..... R. C. BRINKLEY and SAM. TATE.
Secretary..... BEN MAY.
Treasurer..... F. S. DAVIS.

jy9

Knickerbocker

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**

UNDERTAKERS.

J. FLAHERTY
C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE
FLAHERTY & WESCHE,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade as their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.
☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.
No 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,
—DEALER IN—
METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,
And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,
No 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.
☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.
☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.
J. H. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL
UNDERTAKERS
—AND—
EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,
No. 317 Second Street,
Near Monroe,
Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

W. R. SMITH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
METALIC BURIAL CASES
AND CASKETS,
No. 70 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

UNDERTAKERS in the cities and towns contiguous to Memphis will always find at this establishment all styles of articles in this line, in as great variety as can be found in the city, and
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

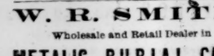
CONFECTIONERIES.

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE PLEASURE in informing the public, especially the Ladies, that their Spacious and Magnificent Saloon (the largest and finest in the city), is NOW OPEN. We will furnish
ICE CREAM,
SODA WATERS,
SHERBERT,
CONFECTIONERIES,
PASTRIES,
And all the VARIOUS LUXURIES and DELICACIES of the SEASON, and shall endeavor to make our establishment the most delightful resort in the city.
We shall continue to
MANUFACTURE PURE CANDIES,
in all their variety—furnished fresh, daily, to the City and Country Trade, in any desirable quanity, at Low Rates.
Wedding Cakes, Pyramids, Vases,
and all descriptions of PASTRIES made to order, by able and skilled Confectioners.
L. ROCCO & CO.,
290 and 292 Second Street,
Corner of Madison.
jan tf

SPECHT'S CONFECTIONARY
REOPENED!
Confectionary in Every Variety,
And all of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times.
A LARGE LOT OF TOYS.
WINES AND CHAMPAGNES
Of superior vintage.
WEDDINGS AND PARTIES
Supplied with every requisite, on short notice, as heretofore. mh17 tf

TOBACCO AND CIGARS
THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,



TOBACCO FACTORS
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Under Greenlaw Opera House,
345 Second street.
my26
Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC.
GAYOSO PLANING MILL
—AND—
LUMBER YARD,
No. 212 Adams Street,
East of Bayou Gayoso, Memphis, Tenn.
Russell, Grove & Co., Proprietors.

HAVE always on hand and for sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, for CASH, every
Variety of Builders' Material,
consisting in Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Dressed and Undressed, Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Lattice and Sash Material and Framing Lumber of all kinds, Shingles, Lather, etc., etc.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
jy11

GEO. W. CHEEK & CO., JAMES A. WIGGS.
WIGGS, CHEEK & CO.,
SAW MILL.

HAVING erected a Saw Mill on
MEMPHIS COTTON MILLS PROPERTY,
Near mouth of Wolf River, we are now prepared to furnish all descriptions of
FRAMING LUMBER.
We have, also,
Dressed Flooring of Best Yellow Pine.
OFFICE—195 Main Street, in store of W. R. Knight, or at the Mill.

LUMBER,
Shingles,
Doors,
Sash,
Blinds,
CHEAPER than HAVE BEEN SOLD
IN THIS PLACE BEFORE.
W. T. SWANWICK & CO.
(Successors to Thos. J. Rice),
ADAMS STREET,
Between Front and Levee
jy7

SELDEN, WILLIAMS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS, 274 Madison street, on the bayou. Commission Merchants and Cincinnati Agents will find it to their interest to give us a call. We keep all kinds of Lumber, Shingles, Lather, Etc., Etc. ap13 6m

TAILORING, SCOURING
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW.
DYEING, SCOURING, —AND— REPAIRING,
Done at short notice by
ISAAC ISAACS,
541-2 Jefferson Street.
SAVE A NEW SUIT BY HAVING ONE REPAIRED!
All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. mar3
THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON

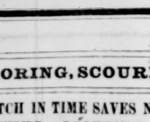
Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,
PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS
216 Second Street,
BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.
SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.
N. B.—Any article or Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
MERRIMAN, BIRD & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated-Ware; Watchmakers and Manufacturing Jewelers,
275 MAIN STREET,
Opp. South Court St. MEMPHIS, TENN.

PAINTING.
A. F. DAVIS,
PRACTICAL
HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER,
Gilding, Graining, Glazing,
Paper Hanging, Kalsomining, Etc.
Shop---38 Union Street.

John Leslie,
7 1-2 Madison Street,
PRACTICAL
HOUSE, SIGN PAINTER & GRAINER.
apls tfc

R. O. BRADLEY,
Dealer in all kinds of
CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS.



Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Etc.
377 (Jackson Block) Main Street.
daw

STILL WE FLOAT.
CITY SCRIP TAKEN AT PAR
—FOR—
GOODS AT NEW YORK COST
—AT—
J. H. WAGGENER & CO.'S
294 MAIN STREET,
Clark's Marble Block.
WE STILL HAVE LEFT
$25,000 WORTH OF GOODS,
Which we offer, AT ACTUAL COST, for
City Scrip at Par.
In our Stock can be found a nice lot of
Childrens' Clothing
FURNISHING
—AND—
PIECE GOODS
For Gentlemens' Wear.
OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT
Is in full blast, for which Scrip will be taken.
J. H. WAGGENER & CO.,
jy11 tf 294 Main Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Celebrated
Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch

SEWING MACHINES.
Why the Grover & Baker Machine is Best.
1. It is more simple, durable, and less liable to derangement than any other.
2. It sews from ordinary spools, and no rewinding of thread is necessary.
3. It sews with equal facility all fabrics, the most delicate and the heaviest, and with all kinds of thread, silk, cotton or linen.
4. Its seam is so strong and elastic that it never breaks even on the line.
5. It fastens the ends of the seam by its own operation.
6. Its seam, though cut at every stitch, will not ravel from, and neither runs or ravels in wear.
7. Its seam is more plump and beautiful, and retains its brightness and beauty after washing better than any other.
8. Its seam can be removed in altering garments, without injuring the texture, by ripping or cutting them.
9. Watching and varying the tensions upon the threads necessary in other machines is unnecessary in this. The tension being once adjusted by the operator, the Grover & Baker Machine any amount of sewing may be done without change.
10. It makes beautiful embroidery without any change of arrangement, simply by inserting threads of suitable size and colors for this purpose. It is the only machine that both embroiders and sews perfectly.
☞ Send for Circular.
GROVER & BAKER'S S. M. CO.,
jy13 309 Main Street, Up stairs.

SIGN OF THE BEE-HIVE
MME. MITCHELL & CO.,
Straw Bonnet Dealers, Milliners and Dress Makers,
ADJOINING THE IRVING BLOCK,
Northeast Corner Court Square,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Bonnets Cleaned, Pressed and alter to the present Fashion. 21 3m

T. DD & RICHARDSON,
Louisville, Ky.
8,000 pieces best "Ky." Penitentiary Bagging.
2,000 coils best Machine Rope.
200,000 pounds "Walley Iron Tie."
Jeans. Linseys, Blankets—their own manufacture—for sale on liberal terms.
jy11 1m

ABSTRACT OFFICE.
ROOM NO. 1,
Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY A. ORNE; and, after more than a year's labor of their accuracy, and a careful experience in the business, (not one mistake having occurred in all that time), we are enabled to furnish complete derangements of title to all
Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,
at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. G. J. CAMPBELL & CO.,
mh20 tf Successors to Bond & Campbell.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Children's Teething, and the Great Preventive of Asiatic Cholera.
MAGUIRE'S BENNE PLANT.

THIS Extraordinary Medicine, the fame of which has spread throughout the whole country, is undoubtedly superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the complaints for which it is intended. It has in numerous instances merited unsolicited and well deserved testimonials furnished voluntarily by Col Long, the chief topographical Engineer Bureau at Washington, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Gen Pleasanton, and others of the army; Father De Smet, the celebrated Indian Missionary, also officers of the Navy, Surgeons, Hospital Stewards, Commanders of nearly every steamer plying on the Mississippi and tributary rivers, Western Railway and Christian Counties, Kentucky, Farmers, and others too numerous to mention. Likewise highest encomiums of the Press, most of which are published in our circulars, which we shall send to any one request. It positively is valuable in debilitating qualities in the highest terms. No other medicine has such recommendations.
J. & C. MAGUIRE,
Sole Proprietors, St. Louis.
Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere jy28-d&w tf

SEWING MACHINES.
Why the Grover & Baker Machine is Best.
1. It is more simple, durable, and less liable to derangement than any other.
2. It sews from ordinary spools, and no rewinding of thread is necessary.
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4. Its seam is so strong and elastic that it never breaks even on the line.
5. It fastens the ends of the seam by its own operation.
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☞ Send for Circular.
GROVER & BAKER'S S. M. CO.,
jy13 309 Main Street, Up stairs.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THE OLD CANOE.

The *Compass and Square* assigns the authorship of the following poem to the Editor of the APPEAL. We do not know who the author of it is, but it is not ours. We wish we could claim it:

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep;
Where the rugged pine in its lonely pride
Leans gloomily over the murky tide;
Where the reeds and rushes are tall and rank,
Where the weeds grow thick on the winding bank,
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through,
Lies at its moorings the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped,
Like a sea bird's wings that the storm hath stopp'd,
And crossed on the railing, one o'er one,
Like folded hands when the work is done;
While busily back and forth between,
The spider stretches his silvery screen,
And the solemn owl, with his signal "to-whoo,"
Nestles down on the side of the old canoe.

The stern half-sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly away in its hidden grave;
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding the mouldering craft away,
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles a fallen tower,
While many a blossom of liveliest hue
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The current's waves are dead and still,
But the light winds play with the boat at will,
And lazily in and out again
It floats the length of its rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time
That meet and part at the noon-tide chime;
For the storm is kissed at parting anew
By the dipping bow of the old canoe.

Oh, many a time with a careless hand
I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand,
And paddled it down where the stream ran quick
When the whirls were wild and the storm was thick;
And laughed, as I leaned on the rocking side,
And looked below in the bright tide,
The face that I see's grave and grown,
And the laugh that I hear has a sober tone;
And the hand that lent to the light skiff wings,
Has grown familiar with sterner things.
But I love to think of the hours that flew
As I rocked where the whirls their wild spray threw,
Ere the blossoms waved or the green grass grew,
O'er the mouldering stern of the old canoe.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.

STEAMER HAWKEYE STATE, }
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NEAR LACROSSE, Wis., }
August 7, 1867. }

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Since we left St. Louis our course of travel has been filled with delightful incidents, and the pleasures that naturally arise during a voyage on a river that is bordered by such ever-changing and varied scenery as that of the upper Mississippi. Tourists are usually very rapturous in their descriptions of the panorama exhibited on a journey of this character. There is much to make them so, whether the views are taken in a romantic or utilitarian sense. Along the beautiful expanse of these rich and fertile valleys, and over all the magnificent reaches of undulating hills, there are constantly visible, over a stretch of hundreds of miles, the most gratifying evidences of the thrift and industry of the western people. Immense farms, covered with wheat and the most luxurious growth of corn, appear everywhere; villages, towns and cities are constantly in sight. The labor of the husbandman is visible on every point that can be made available. Enterprise seems to have made this section the especial domain, where the most flattering results of wealth and comfort can be obtained. From St. Louis to LaCrosse, near which city we are now sailing, the river scenery is monotonous, and presents much sameness of outlines and features, yet it is very beautiful. The river maintains a broad expanse of water hardly varying in width throughout its whole course. Innumerable islands stud the surface, presenting the most pleasing variety of obstructions to the view. At intervals magnificent vista stretch out before the viewer, the dim blue outlines of the bluffs cross them and shut off the view. Often the course of the channel, as it winds between the islands, seems to be closed against our progress; we turn a point, and a magnificent sweep of water, surprises us into exclamations of delight. The irregular outlines of bluffs, that border the river, garnish it as a beautiful framework. The prairies, fertile hills and hights, are covered with luxuriant herbage and crowned with fine houses, barns, etc. Villages are constantly in sight, and around them especially, there are noticeable finely cultivated farms, on which innumerable fields of wheat gleam in every direction. This cereal seems to be especially the favorite production of all this upper country. From St. Louis to Davenport, the fields have been cut and cleared, and all the wheat is in stacks and barns or threshed, but from Davenport northward, there is a great deal of grain yet unripe and unharvested. About Dubuque, the harvest has just begun. Thence to La Crosse, the reapers are at work, though there is very little of the crop ripe. Ten days or two weeks will elapse before the harvest will be in full operation. The yield of grain in this section is enormous. The season has been very late, yet more propitious otherwise than for many years previous to the present. The usual yield is reckoned at twenty to thirty, or more, bushels of wheat to the acre. A great many fields contain several hundreds of acres. The smooth, level prairie surface is free from obstructions, hence all manner of machinery that is available is used to save muscle and secure the crops quickly. A wonderful variety of reaping machines are in use for this purpose. The greater number of the threshers combine winnowing mills and separators in the same machine. They are placed on wheels, and can be removed from point to point like an ordinary wagon. Throughout all this section the farmers use steam engines for running these machines, and thereby the work is done very rapidly. The engines are light, set on ordinary wheels, and are easily moved from field to field. Steam power is also for all manner of farm use, such as sawing wood, grinding food for stock, etc. Thus these appliances are not only made to subserve the uses of the farm, secure the crops quickly and advantageously, but also curtail largely the expenses of labor.

The principal grain produce of all this upper country is spring wheat. The flour of it ranks as a low grade, and is sold in the St. Louis market at about two dollars a barrel less than winter wheat, or that which is raised below the fortieth degree of latitude. Enormous shipments of northern produce are beginning already to seek the lower river markets. There has been such an abundance, such an enormous surplus of grains raised everywhere this year, that prices must necessarily be reduced to low figures.

There are numerous evidences of wonderful improvement visible everywhere along the river. The cities on the Illinois side, from St. Louis to Keokuk, are thriving and rapidly increasing. Quincy, for example, is one of the most beautifully and substantially built cities on the river. It is situated on a very high bluff, has magnificent residences, stores and churches, is quite well lighted with gas, an admirably arranged system of railways and steamboat lines, is rapidly increasing in population and importance, and is improving steadily and substantially. It is handsomely built, beautifully located on a high and airy bluff, and has a promise of a splendid future in prospect. There are numerous beautifully built villages along the Missouri shore, above St. Louis, but some peculiar conditions of the late war has had a strangulating influence on their prosperity. At present the contemptible and degrading radical misrule that afflicts the state like an incubus on its energies, and prevents its resources from being developed, is rather disposed to cause its every interest to retrograde than to foster and improve its immense advantages. As the result of Fletcher's contemptible barbarism, militia despotism, etc., the beautiful towers of Louisiana, Hannibal, LaGrange, Canton, Alexandria, and other places, that were once very prosperous are now afflicted and stupefied with expolitical nightmare. Above Keokuk, the improving towns and cities are all on the Iowa shore. Business is the very soul of life in all the God-forsaken and dilapidated villages, and aborted cities on the Illinois side. In many of them, the only improvement of the past ten years, that is visible, is that the houses that fell down or were burned, etc., have, perhaps, been replaced by new and well built structures. The genii of the camp and the mine have been at work on the Iowa side. Luxuriant fields are visible constantly; fine buildings appear everywhere; the cities are splendidly built, and improving in the most substantial manner. The public buildings are imposing and elegant structures, not only ornamental, but very substantial. Railways stretch their long iron fingers far into the interior and gather all the immense grainary depots the golded treasures of immense fields. The levees are solid and well adapted to the uses of commerce. Warehouses are located conveniently to boats, railways and business centers. Every convenience that human genius can secure is applied to make business advantageous to all parties concerned. Of this character, especially, are Muscatine, Davenport and Dubuque. The former is especially one of the most thriving and important cities that is visible from a boat. Davenport has increased at least three or four times in size and population during the past ten years. It has magnificent buildings, fine stores and delightful residences. Its streets are well laid out, and present a neat and smooth appearance. The entire city is very attractive, is a good buisness point, and rapidly improving. As an episode, we were treated here to an example of the fondness of these people for the negro. Our crew consists of black deck hands. A party of whites attacked them on shore, and banged them with rocks that flew for a while like shot on a battlefield. Our crew was driven on the boat, lost their stage, and were generally worsted in the encounter. They presented some torn faces, bloody noses, and lost their hats. Altogether it was a very lively scene to occur in radical-ridden Iowa. What a breeze the riot would have stirred in a southern city. The military and police would have been called out, and King Phillip would have declared martial law. In Davenport, Iowa, it was laughed at as a good joke.

COUNIN NOURMA.

PARIS, August 14—Accounts from Italy represent the cholera as epidemic and spreading, and attended with unusual fatality.

—A German who went to Kelley's island, Lake Erie, in 1853, with $600; to grow grapes, is now worth over $50,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, }
MEMPHIS, August 15, 1867. }

This has been the quietest day of the season in local money matters and will we hope prove the turning point in our affairs. The excessive quietness of the day was not so perceptible on our thoroughfares as at our banks, where there appeared to be nothing doing, and bank officers were having as easy times as though the community had gone to a hustings. Collections from the country come in very slowly, if at all, while currency as fast as received is being shipped east to meet exchange.

Gold is a shade lower than on yesterday, but the corn market is very tame, and the transactions trivial—39 to 39½c were the prevailing gold rates, while silver was taken at 30 to 31c for halves and quarters.

Exchange is in fair demand at par to ¼ premium buying; selling at ¼ to ½ premium.

City scrip is not in active demand. Dealers offer 54 to 55c and sell at 60c.

There is very light demand for county warrants, and dealers are well supplied; 70c would be the outside buying rate. Selling at 75 to 80c.

Police scrip, after a few days of excitement has again begun to wane, owing to the legal questions which must be settled before the additional saloon taxes can be collected, if they ever can at all. Brokers are not anxious at present to buy, and to-day 70c was the best offer we could learn of; selling at 75 to 76c.

Bonds and stocks dull and nominal.

Great Britain has quite as many people who are suffering from the consequences of foolish speculations as the United States. The London Railway *News*, in a late editorial says:

"The extraordinary number of advertisements of properties to be sold, now to be seen daily, is proof of the wide-spread ruin which has followed the last round of indiscriminate stock exchange speculation, but which does not publicly show itself."

S. H. TOBEY, President. ED. C. KIRK, Cashier.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.
No 16 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate
Bank of Tenn old is se	30
" W. Tenn	90
" Chattanooga	10
" Middle Tenn	95
City Bank	90
Merchant's "	95
Northern Bank	95
Ocoee "	90
Planters' "	98
Union "	98
Shelbyville "	95
Southern "	95
Traders' "	95
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile	95
" Montgomery	95
Selma "	95
Commercial Bank	12
Eastern Bank	12
Northern "	35
Central "	5
Southern "	30
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Cape Fear	22
" Charlotte	20
" Clarendon	2
" Commerce	10
" Fayetteville	5
" Lexington	15
" N. Carolina	60
" Wadesboro'	20
" Washington	10
" Wilmington	15
" Yanceyville	5
Commercial Bank	5
Farmers' B'k of N. C	20
Merchants' Bank	40
Miners & Planters' B'k	27

LAND WARRANTS.
40 acres, war 1812..$ 90 @ 95
80 " " 180 @ 190
120 " " 100 @ 110
160 " " 130 @ 140
160 " not " 130 @ 140

BONDS.
M. & C. R. R. bonds..75 @ 80
M. & C. R. R. coupons..85 @ 90
M. & O. R. R. bonds..92 @ 95
M. & O. R. R. coupons..75 @ 80
Tenn. bonds, old..90 @ 95
" new..61 @ 65
Tenn. coupons..70 @ 75
Miss. & R. R. bonds..60 @ 65
" " coupons..55 @ 60
Memphis City bonds..45 @ 50
" " coupons..55 @ 60

GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Augusta I. & R. Co	5
Bank of Augusta	50
" Athens	40
" Columbus	6
" Commerce	4
" Fulton	40
" Ep're State	30
" Middle Ga	80
" Savannah	50
" State of Ga	12
Central R. R. & B. Co	95
City d'k of Augusta	25
F'm'rs & M'ch'cs	6
Ga. R. & B'k'g Co	95
Marine Bank	95
Mrch'ts & P'rs B'k	5
Planters' Bank	12
Union Bank	4
Mechanic's Bank	10
Man'fact'rs	12
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Camden	25
" Charleston	15
" Chester	7
" Georgetown	10
" Hamburg	15
" Newberry	30
" S. Carolina	7
" State, old is 7	
" State, new	6
Commercial Bank	2
Exchange Bank	10
Farm'rs & Exch'ge	5
Merchants' Bank	8
People's Bank	10
Planters'	6
Plant'rs & M'ch'cs B'k	16
South W. R. R	22
State Bank	3
Union "	60

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland, ¼ for 1 to ster ling.
France, Switzerland and Belgium, 2 50 francs for $1 00.
GERMANY.
Bremen $1.16 for 1 gold Thaler.
Berlin, $1.67 for 1 Prussian thaler.
Frankfort, 68½c for 1 gulder.
Sweden, 63½c for one rix-thaler.

COTTON—The market was rather dull to-day, and only four or five buyers participated in transactions. The trouble attending shipments by river has a bad effect on sales, and prices were not as firm as on Thursday. Receipts for the day, 17 bales. Shipments, 181 bales.

Inferior	17 @ 20
Ordinary	20 @ 22
Good Ordinary	22 @ 24
Low Middling	24 @ 26
Middling	26 @ 27½
Strict Middling	28 @ 29
Good Middling	29 @ 30

There was, if anything, rather more stir among our commission and provision houses to day than we have noticed upon the same day of the week for two months past. The advance in meats above the rates ruled in similar cases here, although the supply is fair, there was a marked activity in both mess pork and bacon. Corn is very dull and sales are small, being mostly for local use. We quote yellow and white nominal at $1 40 @ $1 50. Oats are plentiful, and in more request; sales on levee at $5 75 to $6, and in store at $6 to $6 25. Oats are higher and supply light—65 to 68c on levee. Hay is scarce, but the demand is altogether local. Bran dull at $20 @ $22, and at $27 to $30. Bran dull at $15 to $17. Potatoes in good supply at $3 to $8 50 per barrel. Onions are sold at $4 to $4 50 per barrel. Apples are dull at $1 50 to $2 per barrel. Choice butter, 20 to 22c; common, not quotable. Chickens, in fair supply, young, $4 to $4 50; old, $5 to $5 50. Coffee, rio, 25 to 28c. Eggs dull at 17 to 18c. Flour, dull, fine, $6 50 to $7; X, $8 to $10; XX, $10 50 to $11; fancy brands, $12 to $14. Lard in tierces, 12½ to 13c; kegs, 14 to 15c. Bacon pork, $25 to $26 50; clear sides, 10 to 17c; shoulders, 13½ to 14c; canvassed hams, 18 to 20c; sugar cured, 21 to 22c. Salt, $3 25 per bbl. Sugar, 17 to 20c for crushed and clarified; 14 to 17c for brown. Western Reserve cheese, 14 to 16c; factory, 16c. Whisky, common, $1 65 to $2.

We learn that the army worm has made its appearance in this county. On the plantation of Mr. D. Townsend, one and a half miles from White's station on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, they, in the space of a few hours, destroyed quite a large patch of grass, after which they pulled up stakes and left. So far as we can learn their ravages are confined to the grass, but should they commence on cotton we may yet hear sad reports of devastation by this scourge to the planters.

The first bale of new cotton from Louisiana was received at New Orleans on the 15th.

Georgia, while she shows a disposition to withdraw from politics and let the rump and the brigadiers work their will of her, has turned her attention in good earnest to the development of her domestic resources, particularly in the departments of the mould. Boussingault thinks that certain minerals, such as potash and silicia, may be liberated in the soil by lime; that other substances, injurious to plants, are destroyed or modified by the same agent, and that to these effects is added, moreover, a physical action, changing the constitution of the land. The action of the lime is thus excessively complex, and its good effects can only be explained by studying attentively the special circumstances under which they are produced. The grand fact proven by the present researches of this agricultural *savan*, is, that there exists in this mould, as well as in the form of organic matters, a host of substances completely inert for vegetation, until the moment when some proper agent renders them assimilable by plants. The continuance of experiments upon the method devised by Boussingault, can alone clear up these excessively complex facts, and point out to our agriculturists the most effective process. The discovery of methods which conduct to truth, is often the greatest service that can be rendered to science and to art.

REMOVAL, REMOVAL.
GEORGE PATTISON & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY
To 317 1-2 Main Street,
WEST SIDE, BET. MONROE AND UNION,
AND are now prepared to furnish ANYTHING IN OUR LINE. We will make it to the interest of all who may favor us with a call. jy30 tf

NEW LAW FIRM.
ANDON C. HAYNES, FRANCIS D. STOCKTON,
ROBERT W. HAYNES.
HAYNES, STOCKTON & HAYNES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office---Rooms No. 3, Second Floor, "Vincent's Building,"
CORNER EAST COURT and SECOND STS.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
jy23 1m

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Schultz & Co., is by mutual consent dissolved by limitation.
PHILIPP BESCHER,
THOS. B. WEBB,
C. H. S. SCHULTZ,
ALEX. ROBB, Jr.
July 1, 1867.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a limited partnership, to commence July 1, 1867, and continue until May 1, 1868, under the style of SCHULTZ & CHER & WEBB. The general partners are P. BESCHER, of Memphis, Tenn.; Thos. B. Webb, of Memphis, Tenn.; the special partner is C. H. S. SCHULTZ, of Cincinnati Ohio. General nature of business, buying and selling Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

P. Bescher Contributes	$12,468 13
Thos. B. Webb "	10,987 66
C. H. Schultz "	10,000 00
P. BESCHER,	
THOS. B. WEBB,	
C. H. S. SCHULTZ.	
Memphis, July 1, 1867.	jy12 6w

Dissolution.
THE Law Firm of HAYNES, HEATH & LEWIS is this day dissolved. The undersigned business of the firm will have the attention of each of us until it is closed up.
LANDON C. HAYNES has associated with him in the practice of the law, in all its branches, Joseph Hall Woodson, Francis D. Stockton, and Robert W. Haynes, and the style of their firm is HAYNES, STOCKTON & HAYNES, offices in "Vincent's Building," corner East Court and Second streets.
R. R. Heath and A. M. Lewis are associated in the practice of the law, in all its branches, and may be found at the old office, southeast corner of Second and Main streets.
The style of their firm is HEATH & LEWIS.
The parties may be consulted, in regard to the old business, at their respective offices.
LANDON C. HAYNES,
R. R. HEATH,
A. M. LEWIS.
June 18, 1867.

ACTION OF LIME ON SOIL.—The distinguished chemist, Boussingault, has just read, before the French academy of sciences, a paper on the employment of lime in agriculture. It has not been published, but M. Barrel gives the following as the substance of it, which we translate from the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*:

Lime introduced in an arable soil very quickly sets at liberty a certain quantity of azote in the state of ammonia; the azote elements were before united in insoluble combinations; the action of the lime was, then, to unite it to the soil at the capital buried in the soil to be utilized for the next crop. If this was the whole effect of lime, of which the experiments of Boussingault afforded evidence, small doses of it at once ought to be considered sufficient, the quantity of ammonia produced does not increase in proportion to the quantity of lime used. But as heavy limings produce incontestible effects in certain cases, it must be admitted that lime exerts an useful action on the other elements of the soil.

FRANKLIN

15 Court Street.
JOB PRINTING HOUSE.
LOW PRICES.
FINE WORK.
S. C. TOOF, PROPRIETOR,

C. F. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Blank - Book Manufacturers,
BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STATIONERY,
No. 197 Main Street,
Memphis, Tenn.
WE have, connected with our house, a first-class
STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
And are prepared at all times to do COMMERCIAL LAW, STEAMBOAT and RAILROAD PRINTING, in the neatest, cheapest and best style of the art.
Call and examine our goods, styles and prices.

A. H. ISAACSON. H. O. SEIXAS
ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
—AND—
IMPORTERS,
No. 66 Common Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
PARTICULAR attention given to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses.
REFERENCES:
Commercial Bank of Tennessee, Memphis;
Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, New Orleans;
B. M. Hanyan, Banker, St. Louis. feb28 tf

DISSOLUTIONS.
Notice of Dissolution.
NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Adolph Bernstein and Charles Jaikut, under the name and style of A. BERNSTEIN & CO., is this day dissolved; and that I will not, from and after this date, hold myself responsible for any contracts made by said Charles Jaikut in the name of said firm. Signed, A. BERNSTEIN.
Marshall, Texas, July 6, 1867. jy24 6w sw

Dissolution.
THE Law Firm of HAYNES, HEATH & LEWIS is this day dissolved. The undersigned business of the firm will have the attention of each of us until it is closed up.
LANDON C. HAYNES has associated with him in the practice of the law, in all its branches, Joseph Hall Woodson, Francis D. Stockton, and Robert W. Haynes, and the style of their firm is HAYNES, STOCKTON & HAYNES, offices in "Vincent's Building," corner East Court and Second streets.
R. R. Heath and A. M. Lewis are associated in the practice of the law, in all its branches, and may be found at the old office, southeast corner of Second and Main streets.
The style of their firm is HEATH & LEWIS.
The parties may be consulted, in regard to the old business, at their respective offices.
LANDON C. HAYNES,
R. R. HEATH,
A. M. LEWIS.
June 18, 1867.

NEW LAW FIRM.
ANDON C. HAYNES, FRANCIS D. STOCKTON,
ROBERT W. HAYNES.
HAYNES, STOCKTON & HAYNES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office---Rooms No. 3, Second Floor, "Vincent's Building,"
CORNER EAST COURT and SECOND STS.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
jy23 1m

C. F. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Blank - Book Manufacturers,
BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STATIONERY,
No. 197 Main Street,
Memphis, Tenn.
WE have, connected with our house, a first-class
STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
And are prepared at all times to do COMMERCIAL LAW, STEAMBOAT and RAILROAD PRINTING, in the neatest, cheapest and best style of the art.
Call and examine our goods, styles and prices.

A. H. ISAACSON. H. O. SEIXAS
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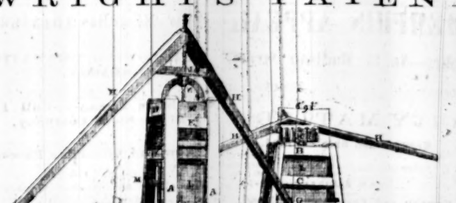
REFERENCES:
Commercial Bank of Tennessee, Memphis;
Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, New Orleans;
B. M. Hanyan, Banker, St. Louis. feb28 tf

WRIGHT'S PATENT



IMPROVED IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS
WM. A. ROBINSON & CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.,
AGENTS for Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee. For SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, DURABILITY and POWER, it stands unrivalled, and its great excellence in these respects makes it the BEST and CHEAPEST COTTON PRESS IN THE WORLD.
Many testimonials as to its practical utility and superior excellence can be shown. In the season of 1866, the local demand for this Press was so great we were unable to meet it, and were obliged to disappoint many who applied for them. We furnish the Irons at our

BANKING DIRECTORY.

COMMERCIAL Bank of Tennessee, corner Madison and Main streets.

PEABODY BANK, No. 20 Madison street.

FIRST National Bank, 14 Madison street.

GERMAN National Bank, 293 Main street.

GAYOSO Savings Institution, 19 Madison street.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 16 Jefferson street.

MEMPHIS GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 16 Adams street.

MEMPHIS Insurance Company, 278 Madison street.

MERCHANTS' National Bank, Jefferson street.

PEOPLE'S Bank of Tennessee, 12 Madison street.

SAVINGS Bank of Memphis, 294 Main street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BUTLER, H P, Insurance Agent, 16 Jefferson

BIGELY, MELLERSH & CO, Coal Dealers, 25 South Court.

BRIGG & PETERSON, dealers in Coal, No. 11 Madison street.

CAROLINA Insurance Company, 261 Main street.

CLARK, S. R. & CO., Insurance Agents, corner Front and Jefferson streets.

CAMPBELL G. J. & CO., Abstract Office, corner Monroe and Second street.

CHAMBERLIN, C. F. & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 197 Main street.

COBB, E. D. Cotton Broker, 304 Front street.

H.C. DEWITT & CO., Aurora Oil, No. 24 Madison street.

DASHIELL & HILLIARD, Cotton Factors, 256 Front.

EMMONS & SON Booksellers and stationers, 10 Jefferson street.

EVANS, D. H., Liquors, 14 Monroe street.

E SON BROS. & CO., Dry Goods, 297 Main street.

EBERT & CO, C. H., Liquors, Second street opposite Greenlaw Opera House.

JOHN EICHBERG, Hardware, 191 Main street.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE, Agents, Furniture, 326 Second street.

FAY & CHANDLER, Georgia State Lottery Agents, 287 Main 16 Jefferson.

FOWLKES & STAFFEY, Cotton Factors, 193 Second street.

FINNIE BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN, Grocrse, 300 Main street

FORD, J. O. & CO., Saddlery, 148 Main street.

GLOVER, L. C., Physician, office at Virginia Hotel

GLASSICK, & CO. F., Fire Arms, 200 Main street.

GOEPEL LEOPOLD, Music Dealer, 375 Main street.

HINSON, S., Dentist, 125 Main street.

W. K. HILL, STRANGE & CO., Cotton Factors, 14 Monroe street.

HUETTE & CO. P.F. Drug Store, 213 Main.

HUBBARD & LOVELL, Saddlery, 331 Second street.

HAYNES, STOCKTON & HAYNES, Attorneys at Law, East Court and Second streets.

HOLST, J. C. & CO., Undertakers, 320 Main street.

HUNT, THOS. H. & CO., Dyers, 246 Second street.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 17 Madison street.

HOFFHEIMER, N. & J., Liquors, 276 Front street.

HOLLENSBURG & OERTEL, Building Material, 346 second street.

HILL HUME F., U. S. Commissioner, 19 Madison street.

HARMSTAD, LARRY & CO, Steamboat and Packet Agents, corner Main and Madison.

IVINSON, EDWARD, Grocer, 264 Main street

KIRKLEY & JOINER, Produce 34 Monroe street.

KORTE & McDONOUGH, Gas Fitters, 344 Second street.

LUNN & MALLON, Gas Fitters, 204 Main street.

LYONS FIES & CO. Dry Goods, 240 Main.

LEVY & MILLER, Steamboat Agents, 262 Front street.

LESLIE, JOHN, Painter, 75½ Madison street.

LINSEY & VREDENBERG, Insurance Agents, 11 Madison street.

LOWENSTEIN & BRO., E., Dry Goods, corner Main and Jefferson streets.

MENKEN BROS., Dry Goods, 263 Main street.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 9 Madison.

MOSBY & DERON, Commission Merchants, 3 & 4 Front

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS, Undertakers, 317 second street.

MERRYMAN, BYRD & CO., Jewelry, 275 Main street.

MURRAY & RIDGLEY, Merchant Taylors, 31 Madison street

MAYER MARSCHUETZ & CO., Tobacco, corner Jefferson and Second streets.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INSURANCE CO., 22 Mad son street.

MEGIBBEN & BRO., Liquors 281 Main street.

MOODY & WIMBISH, commission Merchants, Bradley Block.

MOFFAT JAS. G., Trimmings, 347 Main street.

MOORE & WEST, northwest corner Monroe and Main streets.

NEW MEMPHIS Theater, Jefferson street.

NATHAN BROS. & CO., Liquors, 262 Second street.

PIKE & ADAMS, Attorneys, Main, over German National Bank.

PAGE & CO. Family Groceries, 189 Poplar.

PATTISON & CO. GEORGE, Books and Stationery, 317½ Main.

PAUL & CROCKETT, Tennessee Iron Store, 270 Front.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20 Madison street.

PLANTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, over Savings Bank of Memphis.

PIKE, L. H., Attorney. Little Rock, Arkansas

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST, Hardware 366 Main street.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers, Jefferson Block, Second street.

ROBINSON, W. A. & CO., Founders, Main street, opposite Gayoso House.

RUSSELL, GROVE & CO., Gayoso Planing Mill, 21 Adams street.

RADCLIFF, F. E., Lime, Cement, etc. 39 Madison street

SELDEN, WILLIAMS & CO., Lumber, 174 Madison street.

SHLOSS & BROS., Dry Goods, 247 Main street

SMITH, OWEN, Undertaker, 308 Second street

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company, 42 Madison street

SHULTZ, A. G., Locksmith, 119 Jefferson street.

SPECHT, JOSEPH, Confectioner, Madison between Main and Second

THOMPSON & WILSON, Sail Loft, 304 Front street.

TOOF, S. C., Job Printer, 15 Court street.

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO., Tobacco Factors, under Greenlaw Opera House.

THRALL, C., Merchant Tailor., 19 Jefferson street.

H. T. TOMLINSON, Insurance Agent, No. 17 Madison street.

VACCARO & CO., Liquors, 324 Front street.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER, Attorneys, 257 Second street.

WEBB, S. M. & CO, Cotton Factors, Lee Block, Union.

WEBB & R. E. B & CO, Cotton Factors. 230 Front.

WHITEMAN BROS., Printing Paper, 37 South Court street.

WADE, H. & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 263 Main street.

WESSON, A., Dentist, 254 Second street.

RAILROADS.

Memphis & Little Rock R. R.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1867, trains will leave HOPEFIELD at 7 a.m. arriving at ten Mile Bayou at 8:30 a.m. Returning—Leave Ten Mile Bayou at 5:30 p.m., and arrive at Hopefield at 6:45 p.m.

On TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS a train will leave Ten Mile Bayou at 8:30 a.m., arriving at Hopefield at 9:45 a.m. Returning—Leave Hopefield at 4 p.m., and arrive at Ten Mile Bayou at 5:15 p.m.

The Round Trip From Memphis, $1 50.

The Ferryboat NEVADA will make close connection with all trains.

J. L. MEGGS, Chief Engineer.

jy16

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., July 7, 1867.

TRAINS will leave the Depot of the Company, at head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at 4 p.m., making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jeffersonville Railroad for all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and is the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night except Saturday, at 11 p.m., making close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Humboldt, and with Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis Chicago, St. Paul, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville Railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Cars Go Through Without Change.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage Checked through to all important places. Passengers holding through tickets can stop over at any point and resume journey at pleasure.

☞ Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot.

jy7 tf — General Superintendent.

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE
Or any other Swindle!

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.

LOTTERIES IN U. S.

under State Charters; have over FORTY YEARS, d are deposited with U. S.

in public by two sworn ted by the State. ts are sold or not.

LL CASH. wings each day and h month. wo hours after pur-

Prizes. chase. to Scheme. ng to Scheme. AN YOAST, No.

ooth Cave.

he Depot of the ailroad, head of d 11 p m., run- hourly change of

Memphis to educed Rates rn $50 75 each 38 75 each 16 70 each rmation, call

en's Sup't.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.

jy28 — mul te

BOARDING.

BOARDING—

Families or single gentlemen can obtain board and good rooms; also day boarders can be accommodated at 294 second street, between Gayoso and Beal. je20 tf

BOARDING—

Furnished rooms, with good board, can be had at reasonable rates at No. 100 Monroe street. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. je19 tf

SELECT and cheap BOARDING

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, either furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board, to either gentlemen or families, convenient to business, within one square of Court square, and at the most reasonable rates, at No. 306 Second street, near Madison. Day boarding, $5 per week; boarding and lodging, $8 per week. je2 tf

WANTS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, at a moderate salary, by an experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Address A. L., lock-box 19.

WANTED—

To Rent a Furnished Room within a short distance of the Appeal office. Address X. L., at this office. au15

WANTED—

A Situation by a German Ex-Confederate Soldier as a Porter in a store. "Can give good reference" Apply at No. 42 Madison street. au8 3t

WANTED—

A SITUATION as Housekeeper and Seamstress in a family—in the country preferred. Dressmaking in all its branches, thoroughly understood. The comforts of a home more an object than remuneration. Best of references given and required. Address Mrs. M., care of Appeal office. au7

WANTED—

Able bodied men, white or colored, to work at a Sawmill and Woodyard—liberal wages. Apply to L. B. BURT, back of Morris Landing, Washington county, Miss. jy20 1m

WANTED—

AGENTS—$10 to $20 a day, to introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine LOCK STITCH. All other low priced machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Each agent furnished with a copy of Letters Patent. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars. M. M. BEACH & CO. jy7 3m — 294 Second st., Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is so much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is NO MORE explosive than a tallow candle. Any lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney—it does not chill—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county to a small portion of one to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold worth.

For further information, call on or address H. C. DEWITT & CO.,

24 Mad son street, corner Main, Memphis, Tenn.

jy19

NOTICES.

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the

Georgia Home Insurance Co.,

OF COLUMBUS, GA.

[INCORPORATED 1859.]

Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $400,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS — EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.

MOORE & WEST, Agents 22½ Madison street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—

TWO OFFICES, formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, No. 17 Madison street. Inquire at Police office, 45 Madison street.

Memphis, June 10, 1867. je11 tf

FOR RENT—

STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No. 1 and 2. my22 tf

FOR RENT—

The STORE-HOUSE, on Second street, known as the OLYMPIC.

ALSO,

The ARCADE LIVERY STABLE, on the alley south of Madison street, between Second and Third streets.

ap23 tf — GANTT & WADDELL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

A desirable HOUSE and LOT in he business part of the city, near corner of Union and DeSoto streets, 30 feet front by 200. For particulars inquire at 272 DeSoto street. au14 1w*

FOR SALE—

A light one-horse ROCKAWAY, in good order. Apply to A. L. Cummins, 280 Front. au8 tf

FOR SALE—

One 12-Horse Stationary Engine and Boiler, nearly new, for sale cheap.

LUNN & MALLON, jy25 1m — 204 Main street.

FOR SALE—

Exchange for Cash, Dry Goods or Family Groceries, one or two eligible Suburban Lots, situated near the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Depot, containing 2½ acres each. For further information apply to or address J. W. S. BROWNE, Appeal office. jy24 1m

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.

This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, will suit interest.

Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.

These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.

Apply to PIKE & ADAMS, Attorneys at Law, mh5-tf — 293 Main street, Memphis

NEW JAIL CONTRACT.

A CONTRACT for building a NEW BRICK JAIL in the town of Friar's Point, Coahoma county, Mississippi, to be let out to the LOWEST BIDDER by the subscribers, on the 24th day of August, 1867.

Plans and Specifications

To be seen at the Clerk's office, in the town of Friar's Point.

TERMS to be made known on the day of letting. The commissioners do not bind themselves to accept any bid, unless proper security is given to the full amount of the contract that said Jail shall be completed on or before the 1st day of January, 1868.

GEORGE R. ALCORN, W. L. STRICKLIN, WILLIAM HEWSON, Commissioners appointed by the Board of Police of Coahoma county, to receive bids and let contracts.

Friar's Point, Miss., July 23, 1867. jy30 3w

TO MY OLD FRIENDS

—IN—

West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

HAVING accepted a permanent Agency of the ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, I would respectfully ask the attention of my old friends to that Institution as a safe, certain and reliable medium through which they may assure their families against a sad in the event of death, or themselves from an impoverished old age in case of disuccess in life.

Mr. N. S. OTIS is associated with me and is hereby recommended to public confidence. Our office is at No. 42 Madi on street, (rear room, DeSoto Block, where we will be happy to impart any needed information to those desiring Life Insurance.

jy21 — J. H. McMAHON.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter trade with the very best descriptions and styles of ALL WOOL CASSIMERES and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the sub-criber and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't, Charlotte, N. C.

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,

MARBLE WORKS,

No. 59 Union Street,

Between Second and Third.

REMOVAL, REMOVAL.

GEORGE PATTISON & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

To 317 1-2 Main Street,

WEST SIDE, BET. MONROE AND UNION.

AND are now prepared to furnish ANY-THING IN OUR LINE. We will make it to the interest of all who may favor us with a call. jy20 tf

Bolting Cloths.

BEST "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS— For sale by

jy21 2m — TAYLORS, McEWEN & BLEW.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

SATURDAY, : : : : : : AUGUST 17, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	1:00 p m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Express	10:55 p.m.	6:40 a.m
Mail	1:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m
Somerville Accommod'n, except Sundays	7:45 a.m.	3:40 p.m.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily,	8:45 a.m.	10:0 a.m.,
" Mail, "	8:45 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p m.	4:40 a.m.

To commence Wednesday, Jun 19th

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.

C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. my4

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 2:15 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 8 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

You are requested not to pay any carriers without a certificate from me, and to report at the counting desk any irregularity in carriers

ED. J. MANSFORD.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

The carriers will be around this morning to collect their weekly dues. We hope you will be ready with your *quarters*, as they will then be able to settle with the office. Further, we hope you will, for the carriers' convenience, erect boxes at your gates, or cut holes in your doors, that the papers may be placed so that none but yourselves can get them, as Memphis is now infested with paper thieves.

COMMITTED.—John Riley, the man charged with selling Col. Jesse Forrest's horse to a negro doctor, was up before Justice Hall yesterday, and in default of bail, sent to the criminal court for trial.

FOUND.—At Galveston, Texas, on the 2d inst., of yellow fever, Mr. J. R. Polzer, a native of Kentucky. The deceased was a printer, was well known to many of the craft in Memphis and other southern cities. Louisville, Georgetown and Frankfort (Ky.) papers please notice.

BOUND OVER.—A man named Mark Castello, was up before Mr. Justice Miller yesterday, on a peace warrant issued at the instance of John Thompson, and bound over in the sum of two thousand dollars to keep the peace towards the said Thompson, and all other good citizens of the state of Tennessee.

STEALING WHEELS.—Some evil-disposed person or persons, not having the fear of the law before their eyes, stole three wheels from the spring wagon of Mr. Justice Miller, in Chelsea, yesterday morning. The 'Squire is anxious to find the thieves, and promises to prosecute them to the fullest extent.

ARRIVED SAFE.—Intelligence was received by the chief of police here yesterday that the man, John Gallagher, had been safely delivered to the sheriff of Henderson county, Ills. It may be remembered that this man was arrested here some days since, charged with having committed murder in Henderson county some time ago.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The enterprising firm of Linkhauer & Brother, 281 Second street, have on hand an excellent supply of boots and shoes of their own make, and are practical and accomplished boot makers, who never fail to give satisfaction. See card in another column.

MAGIC.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a home article of soap is being manufactured by P. McGimsey in this city. The soap is highly recommended by those who have used it and is well worthy of a trial. It is useless to purchase articles of foreign manufacture when those made at home answer equally as good, if not a better purpose.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street and 393 Main street, have received Beadle's Dime Novel No. 130, Turf, Field and Farm, Irish People, Metropolitan Record, Freeman's Journal, Criminal Zeitung, New York Clipper, Irish American, New York Ledger, Literary Album, Chimney Corner, Boston Pilot, Sunday Times, Banner of Light.

ON THE WING.—W. T. Thurmond, of the firm of Thurmond, Foster & Co., left last night for St. Louis, to purchase the favorite brands of tobacco, etc., for which his house is famous. We desire to see him return ere long. In the meantime his worthy partner, "Foster," may be found at the store on Second street, corner of Union, attending to the wants of his customers as of old.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.—There is now a mail route in operation between Memphis and the thriving town of Byhalia, Miss., via Olive Branch. The establishment of this route was very much needed and will prove a great convenience to planters and others in that vicinity. We hope this is only an installment of improvements of the same character yet to come. They are sadly needed in almost every section.

BLACK THIEVES.—That negroes will steal anything they can lay their hands on is a well known fact. As a class they are dishonest. Day after day numbers of them are brought before the various courts charged with petit and grand larceny. Yesterday two of this class was brought before Mr. Justice Walton, charged with larceny; they gave their names as Allan Cole and Nelson Harvey. Being unable to give bail in the sum of two thousand dollars each, they were sent to the criminal court for trial.

COMING SOON.—The favorite White river packet Des Arc has been put in splendid order, and will leave St. Louis on the 10th of September for this point, and will leave Memphis for White river on the 13th. Arrangements have been made to ticket passengers through from Duvall's Bluff via Memphis and Little Rock railroad. The popular John D. Elliott, so long and favorably known to the White river folks, will be in command of the Des Arc, with Wm. Miller and Cad. Hanks as clerks. The steamer, as well as her officers, are too well known to require commendation. We barely state the facts, to let our numerous friends on White river know that their favorite is surely coming.

AN ACCOMPLISHED ARCHITECT.—We devoted a half hour of leisure yesterday, both profitably and pleasantly, to an inspection of the many beautiful architectural designs ornamenting the walls in the office of our ex-Confederate friend, Mr. M. H. Baldwin, in the "Kit Williams block"—which, by the way, was designed by himself, and erected under his own supervision—where can be seen plans for every species of edifice from the sumptuous and highly ornate villa to the simplest cottage of two or three rooms, and in each and all the *original* designs by this gentleman can be readily traced not only the skill of a thoroughly accomplished draughtsman, but the practical knowledge so essential in this profession. The fine banking house next door to the DeSoto bank, just nearing completion, and many handsome business and other buildings in the city, planned and erected by him, are lasting monuments of his practical experience and correct taste, and an acquaintance of long standing justifies us in saying he is a courteous and perfectly responsible gentleman, with whom it is a pleasure to transact business.

THE PAVING OF MAIN STREET.

CALLED MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The Proposed Agreement Between the City and the Street Railroad Company Referred to a Special Committee.

A called meeting of the board of mayor and aldermen was held at the council chamber yesterday afternoon. The board was called to order at half past three o'clock. There were present Hon. Henry J. Lynn, mayor pro tem., Chairman Hulbert, Aldermen Powers, Glancy, Cochran, Amis, Holst, O'Donnell, Shaw, Lemon, Smith and Passmore.

The chairman stated that the meeting had been called by the mayor, for the purpose of taking into consideration the difficulty existing between the city authorities and the city railroad company.

The city attorney read, for the consideration of the board, a draft of agreement or contract to be entered into between the parties, which would facilitate the speedy laying of the pavement on Main street, and leave the matters now in dispute for future adjudication by the courts.

Alderman Amis moved that the mayor be empowered to sign the contract.

Alderman Shaw was fearful that the road, if laid according to the terms of the contract, would not be beneficial, as it would not be water-tight.

Alderman Cochran was in favor of referring the matter to a special committee of five to report at the next regular meeting.

Alderman Smith thought the best course to pursue was to petition the legislature to so amend the act as to place the matter more under the immediate control of the city authorities.

Alderman Shaw was in favor of the reference, as suggested by Alderman Cochran.

Alderman Glancy desired to have Main street paved at once, and if necessary to do so, tear up the track and let the company fix it at their own expense.

Alderman Smith said that the street railroad had laid their tracks and altered them without asking or referring to the board in any single case.

Alderman Powers was in favor of a compromise. The question as to which was the most proper rail to be used was a vexed one, and not easily settled, and the longer it was deferred the worse the city would be off.

Alderman Amis still opposed the reference. The contract provided to have the paving done and the matter settled in the courts.

The city attorney, by permission of the board, explained at some length the object and purpose of the contract. The motion of Alderman Cochran was adopted by a vote of 6 to 4.

Shaw, Amis, Cochran, Passmore and Powers were appointed the committee in accordance with the resolution. A communication was read from the city register, accompanied by communications from the city attorney and acting Mayor Lynn, in reference to the amount charged as licenses for tippling houses.

Alderman Smith moved that the matter be referred to a select committee of three, to report at the next meeting of the board. Aldermen Smith, Powers and Lemon were appointed such committee.

The sergeant-at-arms was instructed to notify the property holders on Auction street to lay down brick pavement.

Alderman Smith submitted the resignation of Dr. Grant as a member of the board of health.

The mayor nominated Dr. Paul H. Otey. Nomination confirmed unanimously.

On motion of Alderman Shaw the board adjourned.

RECOVERED.—Two gold watches and a quantity of silverware was recovered yesterday by detectives Selkirk and Connell. They were found in possession of a negro woman in South Memphis, who said they had been given her by a colored gentleman. A portion of the silverware was identified as the property of W. B. Miller. The watches have not yet been claimed. A silver napkin ring, with the name "Clara" engraved thereon, was in the lot; also a silver mug with the following inscription: "Washington Rifle company target shooting, October 12, 1857, first prize." The man who was said to have given the property to the woman was arrested and acknowledged the theft. He was placed in prison and will probably be handed over to the tender mercies of the state to-day.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A portion of the bank on Clinton street fell yesterday morning about nine o'clock, burying one of the workmen, John Cushing. Every effort was made to rescue him, but in vain. When he was dug out life was extinct. He was about forty-five years of age, and was supposed to be a single man. He had only been on the works about three weeks. Coroner Cotton was immediately sent for, and held an inquest. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. An order was given for the burial of the body. Cushing had no relatives in Memphis.

POLICE MATTERS.—Only thirty-five persons put in an appearance before the police commissioner yesterday at both stations. The sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars was assessed and only twenty-nine dollars collected, the class of persons at the bar having no stamps wherewith to settle. Six vagrant negroes were sent to the chain-gang and another "cullud pusson" fined fifty dollars for carrying concealed weapons, which he will have to work out. Rather dull business, this, for the treasury.

A MULE ON THE RAMPAGE.—One of the long-eared species, already saddled and bridled, got loose on Main street yesterday and was pursued by several men and boys. The mule taking fright sought refuge in Packer's coal office, opposite the Overton, where he was captured. A negro boy mounted the animal but was soon thrown on the pavement, his shoulder being dislocated in the fall. The mule went on towards Chelsea, none daring to interfere or make him afraid.

THE SALOON KEEPERS met last night and organized to make determined resistance to Beaumont's license order. Committees were appointed to raise funds, and Cols. Cameron and Young were chosen consulting counsel.

The Aurora Oil.—The introduction of this oil is destined to work a great revolution in the lighting world. It possesses many advantages over all other means of light, from the fact that it is much cheaper than gas or coal oil, is free from any offensive smell, and best of all, is odorless. We have examined it thoroughly, and without hesitation pronounce it superior to anything extant for the purposes for which it is recommended. It is also superior to turpentine for paints, oils and varnishes. The proprietors, Messrs. H. C. Dewitt & Co., have an office at 24 Madison street, but they dispose of state and county rights to manufacture only. Their patent has seventeen years to run. Territory is being sold rapidly, and parties desiring to make money will find this a good investment. Don't forget, 24 Madison street, up stairs. ap21 tf

Mississippi Diarrhea Cordial—Caution!—We earnestly caution the public against several spurious imitations of this incomparable remedy, gotten up under the head of "Diarrhea Cordial," the object of which is to deceive, and thereby take advantage of the merited reputation of the Mississippi Diarrhea Cordial. Beware of such worthless trash. Call for the genuine article, prepared only by us, and you cannot possibly be disappointed. Prepared only by Mansfield & Higbee, Wholesale Druggists, Memphis, Tenn., sole proprietors.

Another Tournament.—We are advised that there will be a Grand Tournament at Augusta, Ark., the third of September. Lists open to the world. Parties desiring to be present can purchase tickets at half fare on the popular steamers Rowena and Commercial. This will no doubt be an interesting affair. The good people of Augusta are famed for their hospitality, and will do this, as on former occasions, make everbody feel at home. aug17 3t

Georgia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. The following were the drawn numbers, Class 47, Friday, August 16, 1867:

63—5—73—56—34—64—47—26—66—67—69—42—51

FAY & CHANDLER, General Agents, No. 287 Main street, Memphis.

SCOUNDRELISM ON THE RAMPAGE.

JACKSON, TENN., August 12, 1867.

Publishers of Appeal:

Gentlemen: As I am a subscriber to the "Memphis DAILY APPEAL," I wish to know if my papers are regularly sent to this place. For the last three weeks I have only received from two to four papers per week, and never receive my Sunday's paper before Wednesday. This is too bad! Can nothing be done to correct it? Yours, truly,

G. ADAMSON.

Immediately after the election on the 1st of August, the APPEAL was simultaneously suppressed on all the roads running out of Memphis, and at all places from which we have heard, in every direction.

The same fate, we believe, befel the *Avalanche*, while the *Post* and *Bulletin* have been received regularly everywhere. As the APPEAL is *always* mailed regularly and in time, for *all* subscribers, it is quite evident that its suppression was intentional and systematic; and it seems equally evident that the work is done in the postoffice here, whether of the mere motion of some one in the office, *or by virtue of orders emanating from a higher source*, we cannot say. It seems from the foregoing letter that the same thing continues. We believe it has been done by virtue of orders from headquarters *here*. We have received a dozen letters within three days, from every quarter, to the effect that our paper is only occasionally received since the 1st of August.

The APPEAL rarely falls into an error as to facts, and never misstates a fact intentionally. It does not assail individuals, even when we find it necessary to comment on acts. It must therefore be its expositions of evil deeds, and its arguments, the effects of which are feared, if it is permitted to reach the people of the State. Power may close the mails against it, because power just now is not restrained by law, and commits crimes with impunity; but power cannot stifle or suppress the truth. It may silence its advocates; but the Truth itself will speak and be heard, even if buried in the same grave with the Constitution and the liberties of more than half the white men of the State.

Pic Nic Excursion.—The steamer Flora will leave the foot of Madison street Sunday morning at 10 o'clock precisely, for head of Island 40, where there is plenty of Plumbs and Blackberries. Gentlemen and ladies wishing to spend a pleasant day, can do so for the small sum of One Dollar each, round trip. Refreshments on board.

Hats Renovated at 362 Second street. au4 1m

ATTENTION DISTILLERS.—New Stills built to order and Second Hand Stills for sale at Hollenberg & Oertel's, Copper-smiths and Sheet iron Workers, No. 346 Second street. Steamboat work promptly attended to. jy5 dawtf

North American.—H. P. Butler, Esq., the popular agent of the North American Life Insurance company, left last night by the Memphis and Ohio railroad, on a brief trip north, to recruit. We hope to see our friend return ere long much improved. During his absence, Capt. P. H. Johnson will attend to the wants of the patrons of the office. au4 1f

Special Notice.—On the 20th of this month, we shall remove to our old stand, in which we were burned out. We, therefore, offer up to that date the balance of our damaged goods, consisting of bleached and brown domestics, calicoes, Irish linens, notions and white goods, together with a large lot of shirts, undershirts and drawers, regardless of cost or value. Our old stand is being refitted in the latest modern style, we therefore desire to open prime, with an entire new stock of goods, and must close out balance of stock we have on hand. M. KRAUS & CO. No. 218 Main st., next to Ward & LeGuere's drug store. au6 1m

MEMPHIS, August 16, 1867. 31-tf

STEAMBOATS.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg Packet.

For Helena, Gaines Landing, Eunice, Lake Providence and Vicksburg.

RUBICON ..... Callahan master

This elegant passenger steamer will leave

THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 5 p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents, Corner Main and Madison sts., or Wharfboat foot Monroe st. au17 1t

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular St. Louis Packet.

For Cairo and Saint Louis.

CITY OF CAIRO ..... Bob K. Reilly master

This elegant passenger steamer will leave

SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 5 p.m.

au16 2t — FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Regular Memphis and White River Saturday Packet.

For Helena, Friar's Point, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Des Arc and Jacksonport.

ROWENA ..... John B. Davis master

This elegant passenger packet will leave

SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 5 p.m.

JAMES T. BOURNE & CO., Agents, au18 2t — No. 12 Jefferson street.

Regular Memphis and White River Saturday Packet.

For Helena, Delta, Friar's Point, Sunflower, Laconia, Carson's, Concordia, Mouth White River, Indian Bay, St. Charles, Duvall's Bluff and Augusta, and Jacksonport.

ROWENA ..... John B. Davis master

This elegant passenger steamer will leave

SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 5 p.m.

LEVY & MILLER, Agents, au18 2t — 262 Front street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Weekly United States Mail Packet.

For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff and Little Rock.

CELESTE ..... Hamilton master

This splendid passenger packet will leave as above on

SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 5 p.m.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents, Corner Main and Madison sts., or au14 4t — City Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Commencing Friday, September 6th.

For Helena, Napoleon, Red Fork, Pine Bluff and Little Rock,

The new and elegant sidewheel steamer

Captain N. S. GREEN,

Will leave Memphis for Pine Bluff every FRIDAY at 5 p.m., making all mail and plantation landings.

The fine, light draught steamers

GLEANER, and GUIDON.

Capt. GEO. J. KING. Capt. J. R. WHITAKER.

One of the above named boats will leave Memphis every TUESDAY at 5 p.m. for Little Rock, making all mail and plantation landings.

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we assure our friends and patrons that we will run on regular time, and do their business to satisfaction.

DAN ABLE, President No. 252 Front Street. au13

Memphis and Mound City Ferry Packet.

PEOSTA ..... M. R. CHEEK, Master.

LEAVES the Landing, foot of Adams street, at 8½ and 11 a.m., 2 o'clock a.m., and 5 and 8½ p.m. Mound City at 8 and 9 o'clock a.m., and 2 and 5 o'clock p.m.

Notice.

AT the September Term of the County Court of Shelby county, I shall apply for Letters of Administration on the estate of Mary C. Gernear, deceased. T. J. ROPER.

August 5, 1867. au8 w6t

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

McCOMBS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

Nos. 322½ and 324 Main Street,

Between Union and Monroe streets,

au9 — MEMPHIS, TENN.

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE.

WILL open the second day of September, and continue ten months. Miss Nora Bradford, of Memphis, and Miss Annie Peebles,

UNDERTAKERS.

J. FLAHERTY
C.D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE.
FLAHERTY & WESCHE,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on ANN STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.
☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.
No 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,
—DEALER IN—
METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,
And Manufacturer of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,
No. 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.
☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.
☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.
McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL
UNDERTAKERS
—AND—
EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,
No. 317 Second Street,
Near Monroe,
Memphis, - - Tennessee.
METALLIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

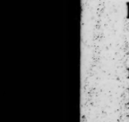
W. R. SMITH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
METALIC BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS,
No. 70 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.
UNDERTAKERS in the cities and towns contiguous to Memphis will always find at this establishment all styles of articles in this line, in as great a variety as can be found in the city, and
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
ap18 tf

CONFECTIONERIES.

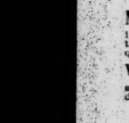
NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.
THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE PLEASURE in informing the public, and especially the Ladies, that their Spacious and Magnificent Saloon (the largest and finest in the city), is NOW OPEN. We will furnish
ICE CREAM,
SODA WATERS,
SHERBERT,
CONFECTIONERIES,
PASTRIES,
And all the VARIOUS LUXURIES and DELICACIES OF THE SEASON, and shall endeavor to make ours the establishment the most delightful resort in the city.
We shall continue to
MANUFACTURE PURE CANDIES,
in all their variety—furnished fresh, daily, to the City or Country Trade, in any desirable quanity, at Low Rates.
Wedding Cakes, Pyramids, Vases,
and all descriptions of PASTRIES made to order, by able and skilful Confectioners.
L. RICCO & CO.,
290 and 292 Second Street,
Corner of Madison.
je4 tf

SPECHT'S CONFECTIONARY REOPENED!
Confectionary in Every Variety,
And all of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times.
A LARGE LOT OF TOYS.
WINES AND CHAMPAGNES
Of superior vintage.
WEDDINGS AND PARTIES
Supplied with every requisite, on short notice, as heretofore. mh17 tf

TOBACCO AND CIGARS
THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,



TOBACCO FACTORS
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Under Greenlaw Opera House,
345 Second street.
my26
Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,



IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. je15

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC.
GAYOSO PLANING MILL
—AND—
LUMBER YARD,
No. 212 Adams Street,
East of Bayou Gayoso, Memphis, Tenn.,
Russell, Grove & Co., Proprietors,
HAVE always on hand and for sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, for CASH, every
Variety of Builders' Material,
consisting in Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, dressed and Undressed, Sash Doors, Blinds, Moulding, Lattice and Stair Material and Framing Lumber. Also, Shingles, Lathes, etc., etc.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
ap16 tf

GEO. W. CREEK & CO., JAMES A. WIGGS.
WIGGS, CREEK & CO., SAW MILL.
HAVING erected a Saw Mill on
MEMPHIS COTTON MILLS PROPERTY,
Near mouth of Wolf River, we are now prepared to furnish all descriptions of
FRAMING LUMBER.
We have, also,
Dressed Flooring of Best Yellow Pine.
OFFICE—195 Main Street, in store of W. B. Knight, or at the Mill

L U M B E R,
Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds.
CHEAPER than HAVE BEEN SOLD IN THIS PLACE BEFORE.
W. T. SWANWICK & CO.,
(Successors to Thos. J. Rice),
ADAMS STREET,
Between Front and Levee.
jy7

SELDEN, WILLIAMS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS, 174 Madison street, on the bayou. Commission Merchants and Contractors will find it to their interest to give us a call. We keep all kinds of Lumber, Sold per 1000, Rite, Etc. ap13 6m

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
DYEING, SCOURING,
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REPAIRING,
Done at short notice by
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OUR FACILITIES ARE UNSURPASSED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. mar3
THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON
Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,
PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS
246 Second Street,
BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.
SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.
N. B.—No answerable or goods left in store after six months from date of order.

WATCHES ---JEWELRY.
MERRIMAN, BIRD & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
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Silver and Plated-Ware; Watchmakers and Manufacturing Jewelers,
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Shop---38 Union Street.

John Leslie,
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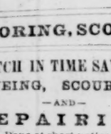
CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Etc.



377 (Jackson Block) Main Street.
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STILL WE FLOAT.
CITY SCRIP TAKEN AT PAR
—FOR—
GOODS AT NEW YORK COST
—AT—
J. H. WAGGENER & CO.'S
294 MAIN STREET,
Clark's Marble Block.
WE STILL HAVE LEFT
$25,000 WORTH OF GOODS,
Which we offer, AT ACTUAL COST, for
City Scrip at Par.
In our Stock can be found a nice lot of
Childrens' Clothing
FURNISHING
—AND—
PIECE GOODS
For Gentlemens' Wear.
OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT
Is in full blast, for which we will be taken.
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GROVER & BAKER'S
Celebrated
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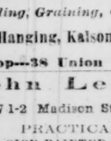

SEWING MACHINES.
Why the Grover & Baker Machine is Best.
1. It is more simple, durable, and less liable to derangement than others.
2. It sews with two threads only, and no rewinding of thread is necessary.
3. It is adapted to sewing fully all fabrics, the most delicate and the heaviest, and with all kinds of thread, silk, cotton or linen.
4. Its seam is firm, and will stretch elastic that it never breaks, even on the bias.
5. It fastens both ends of the seam by its own operation.
6. Its seam, though cut at every sixth stitch, remains firm, and will not ravel or unlock, and is more pliant, and beautiful, and retains its plumpness and beauty after washing better than any other.
7. Its seam can be removed in altering garments, after proper instruction, without picking or cutting the thread.
8. Its range of work in sewing all fabrics, from the most delicate and the heaviest, and with all kinds of thread, silk, cotton or linen.
9. Watching and varying the tensions upon the threads necessary in other machines is unnecessary in this. The tensions, when once adjusted on the Grover and Baker Machine are unchanged in sewing the various fabrics for which it is designed in our advertising, (which we shall send to any one requesting it), making its valuable and ideal qualities in the highest terms. No other machine has such recommendations.
J. & C. MAGUIRE,
Sole Proprietors, St. Louis.
Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. jy26-d&w tf

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINT, CHOLERA MORBUS, FLUX, CHILDREN'S TEETHING, AND THE GREAT PREVENTIVE OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.
MAGUIRE'S BENNE PLANT.
THIS Extraordinary Medicine, the fame of which is spread broadcast throughout the country, is undoubtedly superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the complaints for which it is intended. We have in our possession testimonials from the most distinguished Civil and Military Officials, Chief Topographical Engineer Bureau at Washington, Gen. Felix Henry Warren, Gen. Pleasanton, and others of the Army; Father P. J. De Smet, the celebrated Indian Missionary, also officers of the Navy, Surgeons, Hospital Stewards, Commanders of nearly every steamer plying on the Mississippi and tributary rivers, Western Railroad Officials, Indian Commissioners, Army Chaplains, and others too numerous to mention. Likewise highest encomiums of the Press, most of which are published in our almanac, (which we shall send to any one requesting it), proving its valuable medicinal qualities in the highest terms. No other medicine has such recommendations.
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jy13 269 Main Street, Up stairs.
SIGN OF THE BEE-HIVE
MME. MITCHELL & CO.,
Straw Bonnet Dealers, Milliners and Dress Makers,
ADJOINING THE IRVING BLOCK,
Northeast Corner Court Square,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Bonnets Cleaned, Pressed and after to the present Fashion. 21 3m
T DD & RICHARDSON,
Louisville, Ky.
8,000 pieces best "Ky." Penitentiary Bagging.
2,000 coils best Machine Rope.
200,000 pounds "Walley Iron Tie."
Jeans, Linseys, Blankets—their own manufacture—for sale on liberal terms.
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ABSTRACT OFFICE.
ROOM NO. 1,
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WE have the Abstract Books and complete Title to the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY A. OBNE; and, after more than 4 years' trial of their accuracy, and careful attention to the business, and one mistake having occurred in all that time), we are enabled to furnish complete derangements of title to all
Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,
at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. GEO. CAMPBELL & CO.,
my30 tf Successors to Bond & Campbell.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THE HOME IN THE PRAIRIE.
TO MRS. ELIAS RECTOR.
[ALBERT PIKE.]

The wind is low as woman's sigh,
The myriad stars are shining bright,
The pale moon, like a lustrous eye,
Smiles calmly on the brow of night;
And close beside her beams one star
Of Love, like woman's deep devotion,
Or one shrined thought the worshipper,—
Pouring its mellow light afar,
Mingled with moon-beams, on the prairie's waveless ocean.

All sounds of mortal sense are still;
The earth is like a weary child,
That, having played and wept its fill,
Sleeps calmly in the forest wild:
For she, with all her myriad brood
Of fiery pinions, sleeps like heaven:
While not a murmur stirs the wood,
Or the green prairie's solitude,
Nor over heaven's face one restless cloud is driven.

And moon and stars and planets shine
Upon one home of happiness,
Flooding it with a light divine,
As though they would its inmates bless,
Where, by the night-breeze gently fanned,
Like giants calmly slumbering,
Old gnarled oaks, a sturdy band,
Around that lonely dwelling stand,
And ward off their wild grotesque arms gently fling.

This pleasant night will soon be gone,
As vanishes a sunny dream:—
'Tis but a bubble, floating on
Old Time's resistless, rapid stream.
Yet shall thy sky, dear lady, be
Forever cloudless, clear and bright
As this that now thou gazest see,
In all its glittering mystery.
Over thy peaceful home wheeling its silent flight.

1835.

BREVITIES.

—The French are adding whale to their dishes of fish; also the shark and dolphin come regularly to the market.

—The canonization which has just taken place at Rome is the one hundred and ninety-first. There have been but fewer than ninety-eight canonizations in the present century.

—The first section of the Oregon Central railroad is to be commenced in September.

—The recent meeting of ex-United States officers, soldiers and sailors at Richmond, Va., developed the fact that 1100 of this class of persons are now residing in that city.

—The Rock Island and Pacific railroad is completed to within sixteen miles of Des Moines, Iowa.

—The *National Intelligencer* says the report that Postmaster-General Randall has any intention of resigning is unfounded.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, August 16, 1867.

There is no movement to report in money to-day. It has been intimated that the agents of the freedmen's bureau in this city are about to liquidate some government claims for bounty, etc., but with what degree of truth we do not know. So many delusive rumors of this kind are circulated, however, by interested parties, that but little credit can be attached to them.

Gold is steady at 39 to 39¼c buying. No local demand.

Silver was taken at 30 to 31c for halves and quarters.

Exchange is in fair demand at par to ¼ off buying; selling at ¼ to ½ premium.

City scrip is in good demand and dealers are anxious to buy at 55c; selling at 57c.

There is very light demand for county warrants, and dealers are well supplied; 70 would be the outside buying rate; selling at 75 to 80c.

Police scrip is dull. In most cases 70c is the offering rate, but one dealer bought a small lot during the day at 72c; selling at 74 to 75c.

Bonds and stocks dull and nominal.

The general inert condition of the New York money market is reflected in the bank averages, which show an increase in legal tenders of $918,609, and a decrease in deposits of $1,745,049, while the loans have fallen $1,512,770, and the specie $1,140,962.

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Only two out of four packets will run to Vicksburg until a revival of the trade.

Arrivals.
Steamer City of Cairo.
Departures.
Steamer Silver Cloud, Cincinnati.
" Lady, Friar's Point.
Boats in Port.
Rowena, Celeste.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are many minor incidents and facts connected with the late war which it is not supposed that even a river reporter should be familiar with, but when an illusion is made to one of the greatest achievements, and one of the most renowned works which that war inspired, even a residence in Cairo does not justify a mis-statement or ignorance of facts. We are led to these reflections by reading in yesterday's *Avalanche* what purported to be some facts connected with the ram Arkansas. We do not know "Mr. Turner," nor do we doubt that he was on board that vessel; yet every little girl and boy in Memphis knows that he did not build her model, nor had he anything to do with the Arkansas, further than any other workman who lent a small lot during the day at 72c; selling at 74 to 75c.

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—Ismail Pasha made a gift to the empress of the tree and ground surrounding it under which, as tradition says, the Virgin rested during the flight into Egypt.

—The next legislature of Kentucky will stand as follows: Senate—democrats, 25; radicals, 9. House—democrats, 85; radicals, 11; third party, 1.

—In Quincy, Ill., on Monday, a laborer engaged in digging sand was crushed by the falling of a quantity of earth and stones, and died almost immediately.

—Six discharged soldiers and sailors have called a meeting for Saturday next, in Philadelphia, to express their condemnation of the president for removing Stanton.

—The treasury has extended the privilege of converting seven-thirties, falling due on the 15th inst., into five-twenties, until the 15th of September.

—The war-sloop Jamestown sailed for Sitka, Monday, from San Francisco. She will remain there during the winter, to freeze out the yellow fever.

—The ladies women of Rome once punished for adoring a false calf. Let the women of this country take warning.

—The Edinburg *Review*, in an article on the "Military Institutions of France," argues that a military union of that country and England is necessary for peace and civilization.

—Dispatches from Caribou report that Gen. Seymour had settled the mining dispute, by seizing the ground and arresting eight of the ringleaders in the fight.

—A young man named George G. Kellogg, residing in Hartford, was arrested Wednesday for violating a little girl named Hinnian, nine years old, in the town of Colinsville.

—The ship Nellie Fogarty of New York, for San Francisco was burned at sea July 1st. Her crew was saved and landed at Pernambuco previous to July 15th.

—Mexican advices state that Melia, minister of war, is dangerously ill. Escobecedo had arrived at Vera Cruz. It is reported that an American citizen was guaranteed to Mexico in return for Maximilian's life, but the brutal thirst for blood was superior to all other considerations.

—In Chicago, on Saturday night, a woman named Mary Maloney died from the effects of injuries inflicted on her person by her stepson.

—Late Tuesday afternoon the bridge of the Hoboken (N. Y.) ferry, foot of Barclay street, fell in consequence of a break in the chain used for hoisting and lowering. A man was killed and the coroner's jury censured the ferry company for gross carelessness.

—Edward Payson Weston has been matched to walk from Portland, Me., to Chicago, 1200 miles, in thirty consecutive days, Weston agreeing not to walk Sundays. Time of starting, between the 1st and 15th of October, and matched $10,000

—Voltaire's statue is soon to be erected in Paris. It is announced that 150,000 persons have already subscribed to the fund, and that the subscription lists will be closed at the end of September.

—A western editor has discontinued the publication of his paper because his expenses were fifteen dollars per week and his receipts three or four dollars.

—A pair of twin calves are growing at Phillisburg, N. J., one of which is "all right," while the other has a head with four eyes and three jaws. A double socket in the center of the forehead holds two of the eyes, and the three jaws are ranged in a row about the lower end of the head.

—A boy named Johnson is amusing himself and the people of South Paris, Me., by Blondin-like feats on a telegraph wire over the river, twenty-five feet above the water. He crosses it with his head in a sack, carries out a stove and fuel, and cooks on the wire.

—The total income of Columbia college, New York, is $126,000; but that of Cambridge, England, is £133,000, equivalent to $660,000 in gold, of which £40,000 is received from tuition fees, and £93,000 comes from benefices. The total income of Oxford is £152,000.

—A gentleman in New York of integrity and character, long in intimate and confidential relations with the treasury, says the department has been criminally and recklessly managed. Enormous deficiences, duplicate issues and frauds, involving hundreds of millions of dollars, dangerous experiments, general confusion of accounts, and ignorance of the obligations afloat, have marked the history of the department. The exposé produced a sensation in Wall street, and is likely to give a shock to the public.

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